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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 4 and 15.

Ship Sunk Off Maryland; More Rayon for Hosiery; 5,000th Recruit Sworn

The World's Day—February 4, 1942

The War: Freighter Sunk Off East Coast

Atlantic: The United Fruit Company freighter San Gil was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off the Maryland coast last midnight with the loss of two persons, survivors reported at Lewes, Del. Thirty-nine members of the crew and one passenger were saved; four of the crew were injured. Survivors said they launched two lifeboats after the first torpedo struck, that the submarine then shelled the ship, and that a second torpedo struck the ship as it sank.

Africa: Nazi capture of Derna—marking a Nazi advance of nearly two-thirds of the distance to the Egyptian frontier from the starting point of their present offensive—was acknowledged in London. [Page 7.]

Russia: A renewed Soviet offensive in the area around the key city of Smolensk was reported from Moscow, while one Russian military authority said Nazi troops had fallen back in many sectors to some kind of prepared fortifications. [Page 7.]

Singapore: Besieged British naval base was encouraged by Wavell order announcing that "great reinforcements" were on their way to the southwestern Pacific. Singapore's heavy guns constantly shelled the Japanese across Johore strait.

Dutch East Indies: Surabaya, large port on Java, was heavily attacked by 70 to 80 bombers, although damage to military and naval installations was described as negligible.

Burma: Freedom from attacks gave British Imperial forces time to strengthen their position behind the Salween River.

In the air: RAF bombers hit docks, freight yards and a repair base in a raid on Naples, Italy, Cairo announced.

Philippines: A naval battalion composed of bluejackets and Marines is fighting with General MacArthur's forces which beat off a new Japanese attack on the left flank on Bataan Peninsula; an American torpedo boat was believed to have torpedoed an enemy warship in Manila Bay.

At Sea: The U. S. S. Neches, a 5,400-ton naval tanker, was sunk by an enemy submarine in an undesignated area, the Navy disclosed; 56 men of the crew of 182 are unaccounted for.

Consumer News: Less Nylon for Stockings

Rayon producers were notified that, commencing in March, they will be required to turn over more of their output to hosiery firms because much of the nylon produced will be needed for parachutes.

Thinner tin linings for cans were ordered by the War Production Board.

Prices on petroleum and petroleum products for all transactions except retail sales were frozen at levels of Oct. 1, 1941; these levels had prevailed generally but Price Administrator Henderson said formal price fixing was necessary.

The typewriter industry was warned by the War Production Board it must start converting its facilities to ordnance production.

Seeking to save 7,000,000 pounds of box-board and paper annually, the War Production Board asked hosiery makers to pack high-priced and medium-priced stockings two pairs to a box and to eliminate boxing of low-priced hosiery.

New England: Hub's 5,000th Recruit Sworn

Boston swore in its 5000th naval recruit of the 15,000 who have volunteered here since Pearl Harbor. [Page 2.]

Subscriptions to the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign totaled $5,457,772.06 at noon. [Page 2.]

Struggle at Washington over control of unemployment insurance was outlined by social security spokesman of New England industry. [Page 3.]

Massachusetts industries launched a "concerted campaign" to save waste metal, while householders were given a schedule of minimum prices they should get from junkmen. [This and other defense news: Page 2.]

Sale of cheap red wine, said to cause unconsciousness after two drinks, aroused Massachusetts State officials. [Page 3.]

Washington: China Loan Indorsed by House

The House unanimously passed and sent to the Senate an authorization for a $500,000,000 loan to China. [Page 5.]

An inventory of women available for war production work is being planned by the War Production Board's Labor Division, it was announced. [Page 8.]

A plan for uniform civilian defense activity throughout the nation was outlined by James M. Landis, Executive of the Office of Civilian Defense, who announced new appointments. [Page 5.]

The House voted to accept Senate increases in the $26,495,265,474 Navy appropriation bill, largest in history.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, disclosed that the Government had allocated $1,225,000,000 for the purchase of foreign rubber and the financing of synthetic rubber plants and that 114,000 tons of rubber had been received from the Netherlands Indies since Dec. 7. [Financial Page.]

The House, by voice vote, passed a $1,112,926,899 appropriations bill to finance the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year 1943.

Americas: Argentina Speeds Coast Defense

Argentina is taking extraordinary measures to defend its Atlantic Coast, Acting President Castillo announced; he said the class of 1920 would be kept under arms through 1942, which would give Argentina an army of approximately 100,000. [Story on Argenina's defense: Page 5.]

Chile's President-elect, Jual Antonio Rios, said he expected Congress to complete action on the Rio de Janeiro agreements—which include a unanimous recommendation for all American republics to break relations with the Axis—before he takes office in April. Only Chile and Argentina have not severed relations.

In Europe: British Envoy to Russia En Route

Britain's new Ambassador to Russia, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, left Chungking by air to assume his post, it was announced in Chungking.

Nazi seizure of $100,000,000 of negotiable securities during the invasion of the Netherlands was disclosed by a U. S. Treasury official before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Camps Offered For Evacuated State Civilians

Fraternal groups, clubs lead in donation of housing facilities for use in emergencies.

Various organizations have offered camps or other housing facilities to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for use in billeting evacuated civilians in time of emergency, Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, Director of the Committee's Evacuation Division, disclosed today.

Camps placed at the Committee's disposal include those of the Knights of Columbus at Hawley, Mass.; the Knights of Pythias at Carver; the Morgan Memorial at South Athol; the National Youth Administration at Warwick; and the Burrough Newsboys Foundation at Poland Springs, Maine.

Other facilities have been offered, he said, by the Automobile League of America, the Apartment House Owners Association, the Church Home Society, Temple Israel, United American Aid Committee, Altaraz School of Great Barrington, Wilbraham Academy, Judge Baker Guidance Center, High Hill Fox and Coon Club, and the Boys' Clubs and Girls' Clubs of Boston.

Surveys Under Way

The camps alone would take care of from 1,200 to 1,500 persons, General Sherburne said.

Surveys are being conducted in the City of Boston and other communities in the Metropolitan area to provide estimates as to how many refugees could be billeted if evacuation of a coastal area should be necessary, the General continued. These estimates are being prepared with the help of tax assessors and real estate dealers.

The evacuation director added that house-to-house canvasses to determine emergency billeting facilities are not being conducted or sponsored by the State Committee, and where occurring they are sponsored by local civilian defense officials on their own authority.

A token bombing would not be sufficient cause for evacuation, in as much as it would not be likely to recur. In case of such a raid, evacuation facilities would be employed to resettle homeless and to take care of civilians who insisted upon leaving the area, General Sherburne continued.

Compulsory Moving Unlikely

Evacuation of an area would be compulsory only in case of major disaster or if the district were declared a theater of operations by military authorities. General Sherburne described this as an extremely unlikely eventuality.

If a mass evacuation were necessary State authorities would plan to use local transportation resources as far as possible, assembling the automobiles of evacuees into convoys. Busses, railroads, and passenger cars of volunteers would be used to remove those not owning automobiles.

The camps and similar facilities offered by organizations of Greater Boston are expected to be used chiefly in case of civilian evacuation of islands in Boston harbor.

Wavell: Powerful Support Coming; Japanese Bomb Allied Base in Java; Beaverbrook British Production Chief

Duncan made Minister of Supply in long-awaited shuffling of Churchill aides.

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook was made Minister of War Production today and Sir Andrew Rae Duncan succeeded him as Minister of Supply in the long-anticipated realignment of Britain's War Cabinet.

Col. J. J. Llewllyn, who was Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Aircraft Production, stepped up to Sir Andrew's former post as President of the Board of Trade.

Other new appointments were:

Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Colonies—Harold MacMillan.

Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Supply—Ralph Assheton.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport—Philip J. Noel-Baker.

Secretary's Office Divided

The Office of Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty is being divided and Sir Victor Warrender—who is being raised to the peerage—will be Parliamentary Secretary while G. H. Hall becomes Financial Secretary.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, who succeeds Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply, is a British industrialist and a former Minister of Supply.

The assignments did not include Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to Moscow, who, it was thought, would be named to a Cabinet post.

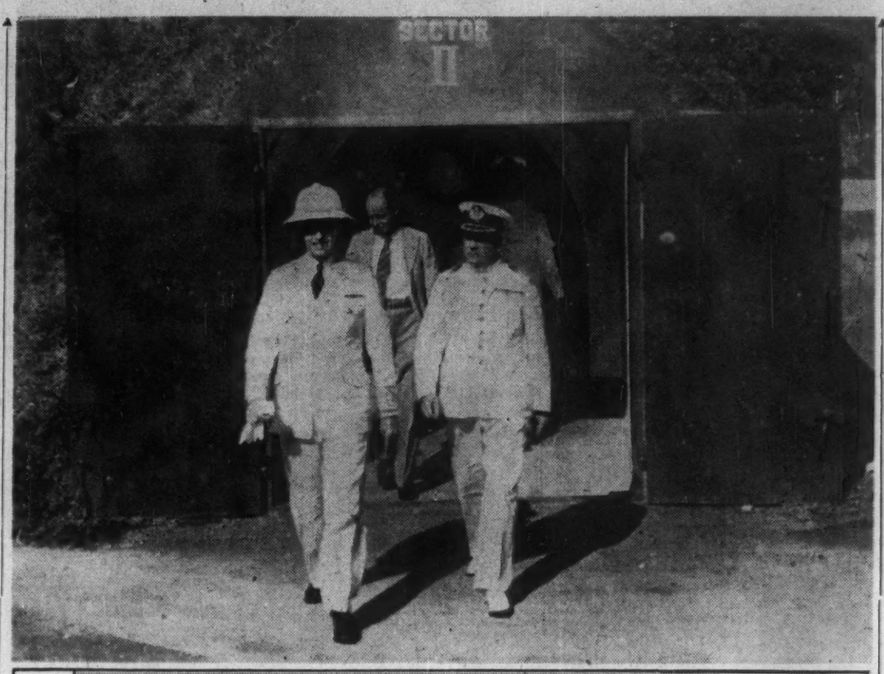
Prime Minister Churchill in creating the new Cabinet post of Minister of War Production, was understood to be aiming specifically at peak co-operation between Britain and the United States.

Similar to Nelson's Post

The new Ministry roughly parallels the office of Donald M. Nelson in directing the United States' war production.

Making that comparison himself in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Churchill said:

"All the resources of our two countries are now pooled in shipping, munitions and raw materials; and some similar office—I will not say with the same scope but with similar scope—must be created here if harmonious and complete working between Great Britain and the United States is maintained at this high level."



Associated Press

Japanese Raiders Reach Java

Upper: Gov. Gen. A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachhouwer (left) of the Netherlands East Indies and Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich of the Netherlands Navy leave a bomb-proof command center in Surabaya, naval base in Java which has been attacked by the Japanese. Lower: Java is the prize island of the Netherlands East Indies. It is 660 miles long and from 50 to 125 miles wide. The island has been in the possession of the Dutch for four centuries and produces vast quantities of food and other necessities.

United Nations' Forces are holding firmly in Burma, Singapore, and the Philippines.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

General Wavell has confirmed reports that "great reinforcements" are on their way to the hard-pressed Allied forces in the Pacific area. This means that outnumbered armies in Burma, Singapore, the Dutch islands and the Philippines have been set the task of holding out until slow-moving convoys have plowed their way across thousands of miles of ocean, which may be a matter of several weeks.

Of the United Nations forces, the Dutch at Surabaya, second largest port of the Dutch East Indies, have suffered the heaviest punishment. This Java city received renewed attacks by 70 or 80 Japanese bombers with heavy fighter escort, which inflicted "very considerable" losses on the Dutch interceptor squadrons. The damage to military objectives, however, was described as "negligible."

As to the Philippines, General MacArthur, defender of Bataan Peninsula, who was revealed for the first time to have a battalion of marines and bluejackets fighting with him, continued to hold his own. Beyond an attack on his left flank which was beaten off, he was left severely alone, following the punishment administered to would-be landing parties of Japanese on the previous day. The sinking of an American naval tanker by an enemy submarine in an undesignated area was reported.

Singapore also was holding out without difficulty, although the Japanese still were bringing up troops and artillery and had not organized a major attack. Singapore's heavy guns were not making the task of the Japanese any the easier.

The other hard-pressed force, in Burma, likewise was not required to face any major attacks, as they prepared for a stout defense behind the wide Salween River, 150 miles from Rangoon.

The only possible advance for the Allies in the Far East at the moment is in China and there Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has been constantly forcing back the Japanese, still was pressing forward around Yochow at the great bend of the Yangtze River 110 miles southwest of Hankow, bringing considerable pressure to bear on the key city of Ichang.

Wavell's Order:

Allied Generalissimo Sir Archibald P. Wavell declared that Britain and the United States are sending "great reinforcements" to the Southwest Pacific battle area and called upon his fighting men not to retreat another step before the Japanese onslaught.

He declared the defense of Singapore must be made "as memorable and successful as the defense of Tobruk."

This was the text of his special order of the day:

The Japanese are straining every nerve to keep the advantage gained by their initial surprise and to gain a quick success.

Once their impetus is thwarted they will soon be discouraged. Our part is to stop them to gain time for the great reinforcements which we and our American allies are sending to the eastern theater.

We are in a similar position to the original British Expeditionary Force which stopped the Germans and saved Europe in the first Battle of Ypres.

We must be worthy successors of them and save Asia by fighting these Japanese.

They have now reached an area where we cannot be constantly outflanked, and where the enemy cannot exploit superior mobility.

You must yield no strip of ground without fighting hard, and must leave nothing be ind undestroyed that would be of the least service to the enemy.

Our friends and Allies, the Dutch, are carrying out this

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Soviets push reinforced Nazis back on Smolensk anchor! Page 7.

California World War Veterans Lead Drive to Intern Aliens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle today designated as an area of sharply restricted movements for German, Japanese and Italian nationals, the California coast from the Oregon border south to a point 50 miles above Los Angeles and running inland from 30 to 150 miles.

The order is effective Feb. 24. After that date, enemy aliens in that area must remain in their residences from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m., and at all other times they must be at their homes or their places of employment or en route between the two, or in any case within five miles of their residences.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4—Leadership in newest demands for precautionary measures against possible Trojan-horse activities of alien Japanese comes from two rugged veterans of the first World War.

California's Attorney General, Earl Warren, and a group of 100 district attorneys and sheriffs ask that all alien Japanese be moved inland 200 miles. Los Angeles County's assessor, John R. Quinn, former American Legion National Commander, and the County Defense Council ask that all Japanese aliens and even citizens who cannot prove they do not hold dual citizenship, be immediately interned.

The unknown quantity of Japanese loyalty to the United States and that also of dual citizenship impel these matter-of-fact citizens to seek action they feel sure will prevent what Representative Martin Dies of Texas warned of as a "tragedy that will make Pearl Harbor sink into insignificance."

It was not this warning, but rather a constantly growing feeling of uncertainty, despite their protestations, regarding the intentions of the Japanese population in event of an attack on this coast, that is crystallizing now into an almost general public opinion in favor of drastic action.

On the other side of the situation, the warning by United States Attorney General Francis Biddle against letting any economic consideration enter into these emer-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Why American Aid to Russia Lags; Hitler Preparing Great Spring Drive?

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Official British announcements that "great" Anglo-American reinforcements are on their way to the Southwest Pacific are seen here as explaining recent disclosures that American aid to the Soviet Union has fallen substantially below Washington-Moscow commitments.

The seriousness of the present situation as regards American aid to Russia, according to those close to the problem here, stems from knowledge that the Germans are already assembling equipment for a renewed offensive in the spring and from the vast quantity of materiél which the Russians have been forced to use in their winter campaign.

Confirming facts printed some weeks ago in The Christian Science Monitor, American and British war officials had admitted today that shipments from the United States to the Soviet Union had not yet attained the level promised early in the fall and that this fact is causing increasing concern in Washington, London and Moscow.

The fact that this country was not yet in a position to add markedly to the Russian war potential

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

French Bank Report: Cash Flows to Nazis

By the Associated Press

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 4

Annual statement of the Bank of France showed it owed the German Reichskreditkassen 64,580,000,000 francs (about $1,291,600,000) and had advanced 142,507,000,000 francs for costs of German occupation.

Occupation costs assessed against France are 300,000,000 francs a day. Advances of 114,803,000,000 francs to the French Government helped account for liabilities of 316,513,000,000 francs.

By David Walker

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 4—That Hitler is drafting all available resources for a spring offensive is the conclusion being drawn from credible information reaching here.

Secret mobilization of 2,000,000 men within Germany during the past two months is reported. Of this numoer, 1,000,000 have been inducted into the Army and the other half have been "requisitioned" for use in industry.

The eight Nazi divisions in Yugoslavia will be replaced shortly by Bulgarian and Hungarian troops, it is reported. At the same time, information available here indicates that younger German troops in western Europe are being withdrawn, leaving the occupied areas in the hands of units comprising older men.

[Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier at Vichy, has agreed to send two shiploads of supplies weekly to Tunis, French North Africa, for overland shipment to German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, in Libya, the British Radio said.

The report, heard by CBS, said the first ship had already left. A Vichy statement, carried by the Associated Press, denied the reports, saying neither French supplies nor Tunisian territory had been used by the Germans or Italians.

A later BBC broadcast reiterated the charge, saying that the shipments were being supervised by the French delegation to the Armistice Commission.]

Purpose Not Known

The meaning of these movements, however, is even more difficult to determine than the fact of the movements themselves. There have been repeated restrictions on civilian rail travel throughout occupied Europe in the past few weeks. Only today the radio reports the cancellation of major sports events in Germany, with the expectation that further limitation will follow.

Reports are current that the Nazis plan a spring action at either

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Guns: New Incentive for Detroit

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 4—I am writing this story from inside the Pontiac gun plant after a day that has carried our party through a dozen big factories.

Through the windows of this office I can see former automobile mechanics hurrying up orders of Oerlikon antiaircraft guns, the most successful answer yet made to dive bombers on ships at sea.

From where these men stand at their new complicated tools they can hear, now and then, the distant sound of rapid explosions. We have just come from testing one of these guns.

If you will say "Bong, bong, bong," just as fast as you can, but putting in all the commas, and then imagine a tame clap of thunder echoing in a resonant bathroom, you will get an idea of what it sounds like to pull the trigger on one of these guns. The explosive projectives whizz off and

From Autos to Arms

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. The industry invited newspapermen to see what was taking place. Following is another chapter in a series published in The Christian Science Monitor.

the ejected metal shells, the size of good-sized sausages, fall into a bucket.

If all Americans could pull triggers like that, it would release a vast amount of frustrated emotion that is building up a bigger and bigger explosive potential all the time as Gen. Douglas MacArthur makes his back-to-the-wall stand in the Philippines, Singapore is threatened, and the nation finds itself unable to do much about it. Workers in this plant are doing something about it. You can see it in their faces. They hear the subterranean vibration right under their feet. As they tend the quietly whirring machines that bore and ream and hone and rifle these long guns they have a light in their eyes. It is the mood of concentrated intensity that one finds everywhere in this former automobile capital, where they don't make automobiles any more.

The trick in operating an Oerlikon gun at sea is to hold your fire for the critical split second when the swooping dive bomber is most vulnerable.

You can figure out statistically the exquisite sense of timing involved.

First, consider yourself strapped into an Oerlikon gun which is mounted rigidly on deck, with a

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Navy Inducts 5,000 Recruits at Boston Station Since Pearl Harbor

War Fund Up To $5,457,772, Reports Show

Subscriptions to Greater Boston's greatest wartime effort—the $7,600,000 United War Fund campaign, totaled $5,457,772.06 at noon today, it was announced by Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman, at the report luncheon at the Boston City Club. This figure was revealed to be 71.8 per cent of the goal set by the Fund officials.

This luncheon, the fifth in the series of "Dutch Treat" affairs, where volunteer workers pay for their own meals, was known as "United Front Day." J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, addressed the nearly 800 workers gathered for the luncheon.

Rex Weber, singing ventriloquist from the RKO Theater, was the special guest, and other performers included George Gillette and his famous bell act, Bernard Frazier, who sang the United War Fund song composed by himself, and Harry Morrissey and his orchestra.

The following Boston Public Schools, under Supt. Arthur L. Gould, attained 100 per cent or better of their quota, it was announced by William J. Sheehan, Chairman of Public Employees Division: Girls' High School, Louis A. McCoy, Master, 102.1 per cent; Abraham Lincoln District, Frederick W. Swan, Master, 100.1 per cent; Hancock District, Mary A. Haverty, Master, 100.1 per cent.

Fruit Dealers Get Car Warning

A warning that Bostonians may wake up some morning and find no fruit for breakfast, unless dealers cease to use much-needed refrigerator cars for storage and retailing was issued last night by W. H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Day has just returned from Washington, where transportation officials of the Government conferred with him on the shortage of this type of freight car.

After-Stocktaking

Clearance

Every remaining Fall and Winter Dress and Evening Gown has been reduced

22.50 that sketched 12.90 $2.00

Radlo's

No Charge for Alterations

CLARENDON ST. 236 Newbury St.

BOSTON, MASS.

R. J. Keller

Victory Feather—and Thanks—to Junior Leaguers

The Boston Junior Aid League lives up to its name again by "checking in" with the Greater Boston United War Fund. Here, shown left to right, Mrs. Gregory Sullivan, Chairman of Charities; Mrs. James A. Carr, Jr., Honorary President, and Miss Grace McGilvray, President, receive a "thank-you feather" from John R. Burleigh, Chairman of the Commercial Group of the Boston Districts Division in campaign.

Latest War Fund Receipts of $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$8,560—Anonymous.
$5,675—Anonymous.
$4,000—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell.
$2,000—Anonymous (2).
$1,500—Mrs. John W. Bartol.
$1,400—Miss Susan M. Lee.
$1,300—Mr. and Mrs. George Wyner.
$1,200—Anonymous (3); Mrs. Sydney Harwood.
$1,050—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sedlis.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Land; Bradley W. Palmer.
$800—Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Boyd.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Stampleman.
$600—Mrs. Frank Lowell Kennedy.
$550—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Perry.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Parish; Frederick J. Stimson.
$450—Mrs. Frederick P. Bowden.
$400—Miss Adelaide F. Carr; Dr. and Mrs. Elliott C. Cutler; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Davis; Mrs. James H. Perkins, 2nd; Charles Sumner Pierce; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Spencer.
$385—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Palais.
$350—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Putnam; Mrs. Frederick J. Stimpson.
$315—Miss Elizabeth P. Douglass.
$300—Mrs. Caroline Taintor; Julius and George Tofias; Miss Elizabeth Townsend; Miss Rose Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop H. Wade.
$275—Jacob Swartz.
$250—A. Oram Fulton; Miss Caroline Grace Jewell; Miss Edith Jewell; Joseph Levy; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Quarles.
$235—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. G. Thorndike.
$200—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Batchelder; Mr. and Mrs. Lyon Carter; Mr. and Mrs. C. Miffin Frothingham; Mrs. James G. Hinkle; Mr. and Mrs. Royal W. Leith; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Little; P. K. McElroy; John Ward.
$175—David W. Goren; the Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore.
$170—Miss Grace Stackpole.
$165—Louis Schwartz.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Boyce; Mrs. Edith R. Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. E. Russell Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus F. Hale; Mrs. Angeline F. Kitson; Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Nelley; Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Parsons; Mrs. Kenneth Shaw Usher; Fred B. Wheeler; Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Wheeler.
$140—Miss Louise Fitz.
$125—Mr. and Mrs. LaRue Brown; H. L. Hazen; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Jones; Dr. and Mrs. Richard B. King; Mr. and Mrs. David Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schacht; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Strong.
$113—Household employees of Mrs. Charles G. Weld.
$110—Abraham Papp.
$100—Horace P. Abbott; Mrs. George S. Baldwin; Miss Leslie Beebe; Miss Eylenda Beebe; Walter R. Bell; Miss Edith B. Brown; Professor and Mrs. Earle Buckingham; Pauline S. Cottle; Mrs. Charles H. Cross, the Rev. Edward F. Crowley; Mrs. Antoinette L. DaPrato; Miss Alice M. Davenport; Mrs. James Davis; Logan R. Dickie; Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O. Edwards; Frank E. Farr; Fred J. Farr; Olive C. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald; Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Furber; Harold Gellich; Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Hebbard; Murray M. Hirshberg; Mrs. Nathaniel S. Hunting; Mrs. Robert W. Knowles; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Ladd; Monsour H. Laham; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan I. Lipson; Mrs. Isaac F. North; Mrs. Horace F. Pereira; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Perini; Anna P. Reid; Mrs. Walter G. Resor; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Rice; the Rev. David D. Ryan; Matthew P. Scullin; Dr. Hollis L. Seavey; Mrs. Henry M. Shreve; Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Sidell; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wood Smith; Walter R. J. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stetson; Sidney M. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Stone; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomson; Charles H. Walden; Miss Margaret Warren; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Warshaw; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Weeks; Mrs. H. K. White, Jr.; Morrill Wiggin; Mrs. H. H. Wilder; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Worthington.

By Companies and Employees

$84,642—Lever Brothers Company, Executives and employees.
$26,400—Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees (First Report).
$22,212—United Shoe Machinery Corporation and employees (First Report).
$5,515 Simplex Wire and Cable Co. and employees.
$5,000—Submarine Signal Company.
$2,700—Colman Levin Co.
$2,500—Bethlehem Steel Corp.
$1,750—Anonymous.
$1,617 George E. Warren Corp. and employees.
$1,616—The Texas Company employees.
$1,350—Standard Auto Gear Company.
$1,000—Stedfast and Roulston, Inc.; The Texas Company; Wheelock, Lovejoy & Co. Inc.
$900—David Feinburg Co.; Whitehead Metal Products Company, Inc.
$881—Hadley Special Tool Co. and employees.
$867—Thompson Wire Company, officers and employees.
$800—Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.
$750—Batchelder Whittemore Coal Co.; National Casket Company.
$700—Samuel Gordon & Sons; New York Mattress Company.
$675—Merit Oil Company.
$540—Chase Brass & Copper Co. employees.
$545—Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfg. Co. and employees.
$540—Bay Products Corp. and employees.
$500—Burton Furber Coal Co.; Lynd-Farquhar Co.
$450—Irving M. Sobin Co., Inc.
$401—Batchelder Whittemore Coal Co. employees.
$400—Harcon Corporation; Sharaf's Inc.; Shawmut Engineering Company and employees.
$375—Garland Knitting Mills.
$370—Delaware Lackawanna & Wilkes-Barre Co., Co.
$342—Raffland Swanson Inc. and employees.
$300—Kenney Mfg. Co. and employees; J. W. Strieder Co.
$286—Chase Parker & Company Inc. and employees.
$275—Luria Bros. & Co., Inc.; Scully Steel Products Company.
$255—G. S. Cheney Company and employees.
$254—Compressed Steel Shafting Company and employees; Delaware Lackawanna & Wilkes Barre Coal Co. employees.
$250—American Steel & Wire Company; General Dyestuff Corporation; The New River Company; Wigglesworth Machinery Company.
$244—Burton Furber Coal Company employees.
$237—Burroughs Adding Machine Company employees (First Report).
$230—The Country Club employees.
$210—Trimount Coin Machine.
$200,—Berman-Levine Corp.; Ciba Company; Hinds and Coon Company; I. I. Kotzen Company; London Harness Co.; The Rodley Company; Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, Inc.; Wiggin Terminals, Inc.; Windsor Sportswear Co.
$190—Retail Fuel Institute and employees.
$186—Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., and employees.
$185—Jacques Company and employees.
$177—Underwood Elliot Fisher Co. and employees (First Report).
$175—Timothy Smith Company.
$172—American Brass Company and employees.
$170—Marble-Nye Co. and employees.
$161—Atkinson Haserick and Company and employees.
$150—Conmar Sales Corp.; Industrial Steels, Inc.; Aim-Did-It Sign Co.; Maryflower Creamery Co.; E. S. Morse & Company; S. Simons Hardware Co.; Snider Fuel Corp.; Edgar T. Ward's Sons Company.
$148—Remington Rand, Inc., employees.
$146—The Stetson Shoe Company, Inc., employees.
$144—L. G. Whittemore, Inc., and employees.
$143—Gould & Cutler Corp. and employees.
$135—Lighter Than Air Base employees.
$128—J. B. Hunter and employees.
$125—L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., employees.
$112—Belmont Garment Co.
$100—Achorn Steel Company; American Agricultural Chemical Co.; American Dyewood Company and employees; Joseph Beal and Company; Canadian National Railways; Chase Brass and Copper Company, Inc.; Geigy Company, Inc.; General Machinery Corporation; The General Thread Mills, Inc.; P. F. Gilmore Company employees; Glidden Company; Green Bros. Realty Trust; Hercules Kalon Company, Inc.; Frank Kunkel & Son; John P. Marston Company; Northern Products Co.; Piers Operating Co., Inc.; Puritan Manufacturing Company; Roxbury Iron and Metal Company, Inc.; Satuit Playhouse Co.; Solvay Sales Corp.; Sparrow Chisholm Co.; The Torrington Company; Wigglesworth Machinery Company employees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Not nearly so cold this afternoon and tonight, gentle winds.

All New England States: Not nearly so cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Three Unions Seek Control Of Shipyard

Three rival labor unions are competing for control at the big Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Company at South Portland, Maine, it was reported at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board here today.

This is one more than usual. From time to time the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations put on a struggle for mastery of bargaining rights. They are both in the latest shipyard contest, plus an independent union which is trying to beat the field.

Todd-Bath has 7,000 workers. Another election question is up at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation, located in the same city. The latter yard employs 2,000, but expects to go to 7,000 by July.

In the smaller yard only the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are fighting it out.

If elections are held, they will be the most important in the shipbuilding industry of New England since the election at the great Fore River yard at Quincy, Mass., commented Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB.

In a conference at his office yesterday seven craft unions of the A. F. of L. withdrew their original petitions for seven craft elections at Todd-Bath to file a single A. F. of L. petition as an industrial unit.

Efforts are being made to work out an election by consent of all parties. If not Dr. Myers said he would recommend a prompt hearing on the question of whether elections should be held.

Hub Fish Prices Soar Some More As Strike Result

While Boston fish interests await a reply from the National War Labor Board to the refusal to accept the Board's truce in the four-week-old tie-up of the fishing trawlers, wholesale prices of fresh fish increased two to three cents a pound at the Boston fish pier today.

Receipts were only 137,400 pounds, which were landed by one dragger and four small boats today. Large cod and haddock sold at wholesale at 17 to 18 cents a pound.

Effects of the dispute over the question of who should pay for war risk insurance were seen in a report by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service at Boston, which showed receipts for the week ending Jan. 24, to be 1,365,177 pounds. This total is less than a productive day's receipts under normal conditions.

Lafayette Lodge Of Masons To Mark 100 Years

Marking the centennial of Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, a class of more than 50 candidates will receive the Grand Master Architect Degree, and three prominent speakers will address one of the largest gatherings of Masons in this city, at Boston Masonic Temple Friday.

Business of the convocation begins at 4 p. m., with the Twelfth Degree to be conferred at 5 p. m. under direction of Thrice Potent Master Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth. A buffet supper is to be served, followed by a half-hour concert, and the one hundredth anniversary observance.

Arthur D. Prince, Deputy of the Supreme Council for Massachusetts; Melvin Maynard Johnson, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and George E. Bushnell, Deputy of the Supreme Council for Michigan, and Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan are to be the speakers.

On Jan. 21, 1842, a Lodge of Perfection was constituted at Boston, to be known as Boston Grand Lodge of Perfection No. 1. Its first meeting, for organization only, was Feb. 15, 1842. About 20 years later, Sept. 3, 1862, another Lodge of Perfection was constituted at Boston, to be known as Lafayette Lodge of Perfection No. 1. In 1895 both groups agreed to unite, and adopted the title Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Lecture at Boston Public Library, "Atmospheric Conditions and the Flight of Birds," by Donald R. Griffin. Fourth of a series on bird-life. 8: p. m.

Lecture at Museum of Fine Arts, "Chinese Pottery," by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

ELIOT

SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1864

165 Dudley St., Roxbury

INTEREST BEGINS

FEBRUARY 16

Deposits received by mail

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1942, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meeting the Challenge

The position in which our country finds itself today represents a stern challenge to all the people of every American community.

Our men in uniform are meeting their part of that challenge.

Our productive resources are being placed without stint at the disposal of the nation.

But our responsibilities do not end there. All the sacrifice of our men in uniform, all the war production of our manufacturing plants, could be in vain if we should allow misery, despair and disunity to undermine our communities. Morale, here at home, is all-important. The lesson of France is written plain on the pages of history.

That is not all. We must also do everything in our power to back up the organizations giving vital service to our service men. That, too, is a responsibility we dare not fail to meet.

Why the United War Fund?

The Greater Boston United War Fund was called into being, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enable us to meet these grave responsibilities in a single campaign.

It is a united appeal for the funds needed to:

Maintain in war-time the regular human-service agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Meet Greater Boston's quota for the American Red Cross in its great errand of mercy with our fighting forces and in disaster areas, its work in the training camps, its civilian-preparation work on the home front.

Support the United Service Organizations in their morale-building activities for the benefit of soldiers and sailors far from home.

Help our local Soldiers and Sailors Committee in its task of providing friendly welcome and guidance as well as wholesome entertainment opportunities for the thousands of men in uniform who visit our city.

The amount needed to fill our minimum responsibility to these organizations is in itself a challenge to the generosity and community spirit of the people who live and work in Greater Boston: $7,600,000.

Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston United War Fund and Maynard Hutchinson is General Chairman of its 1942 Campaign.

There is no doubt that Greater Boston can meet this war-time challenge. It is our belief that Greater Boston will meet this challenge, even though it means that many of us must give two and three and four times as much as ever before.

Thoughtful Giving

It calls for Thoughtful Giving, for giving from the heart; yes, even for sacrificial giving.

In this connection, the Campaign management particularly wishes to call attention to the budgeting plan, under which givers may make their subscriptions payable quarterly or monthly so as to spread them over the entire year. Under this arrangement, they may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to our own community and to America.

All United War Fund pledge cards have space for making budgeted subscriptions.

The urgency of these times demands such a unity as we have not been called upon to display since our country came into being. It calls for deep thought as to what we, as individuals, can do—and what we MUST do. Only our best is real patriotism.

For the preservation of our way of life and our free institutions—religious and secular—the success of the United War Fund Campaign is essential.

Office Tops U. S. Average By 500 P. C.

War Activities in New England

Naval recruiting in Boston today surged 500 per cent ahead of the national average as Lieutenant Commander Frederick D. Powers, officer in charge of the recruiting station, swore in the 5,000th recruit since Pearl Harbor.

Commissioner Powers said that although Boston's requirements are higher and more strict than those enforced in other naval recruiting stations, the station is signing up five times as many men as ore others in the rest of the Country.

Walter Carey of Roxbury, who signed up as an apprentice seaman, was number 5,000 today. He left high school to join the Navy.

Commissioner Powers disclosed that since the outbreak of war, 15,000 New England boys had volunteered to go to sea for Uncle Sam. Only 5,000 were accepted at the Boston recruiting station, which serves the New England area.

Dollars for Defense—The men who build the ships are also helping to pay for them. A survey of Defense Bond purchases in the First Naval District shows that thousands of dollars are being turned back monthly to the Government by thousands of civilian employees of Naval establishments of the district and the voluntary purchase plan is gaining momentum each pay day.

At the present time more than 30,000 employees of the three naval establishments at Boston, Newport, and Portsmouth are turning over to the Government about $500,000 monthly.

"If at first . . ."—Perhaps it was because "the third time never fails" or it might have been just downright determination that landed Paul Knight of Litchfield, Maine, in the Navy yesterday. Actually, it was persistent Paul's ability to grow an inch and one half in less than a year that resulted in his being sworn into service at the Boston recruiting station. A shipfitter's helper at a Maine shipyard, Paul first tried to enlist at Lewiston, Maine, a year ago. He was one and one half inches short of the minimum requirement. He tried again at Portland, Maine, three months ago—and failed by only half an inch. And on Dec. 12 he made his height at Portland and was accepted.

Something Like a Roller Coaster—An artillery target that slides dizzily down grade, whipping around curves and dodging in and out of tree clumps and hillocks to simulate an enemy tank drive will soon be testing the skill of anti-tank gunners at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, it was announced at First Corps Headquarters, Boston.

Hauled to the top of a 1,500-foot hill on flat cars, by a device similar to a ski-tow, the target will then be permitted to race downward by gravity.

Conservation Requested Of State Offices

State department heads shortly will be requested to institute strict conservation of paper, printing and stationery supplies for the dual purpose of reducing State expenditures and to save such supplies for national defense, Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, announced today.

Within a short time letters will be sent to all State officials by Mr. Goodwin outlining a conservation program being decided upon by surveys now nearing completion.

In addition, the officials will be asked to salvage various materials that may be used for national defense, including paper, metals and rubber.

At present the State House salvages all waste paper which is baled and sold. Mr. Goodwin hopes to extend this system to all State buildings and State institutions.

The administration chairman said that studies are being made to conserve use of telephones and inter-office auditory systems to curtail non-essential spending.

Meanwhile, Mr. Goodwin is preparing a preliminary report on possible savings to help build up the $7,000,000 fund appropriated by the Legislature for wartime spending. Today Mr. Goodwin conferred for some time with officials of the State Department of Public Works, headed by Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner, over possible savings in that department.

Under the legislative program the war fund is to consist of $3,500,000 in free cash, $500,000 in departmental savings, and $5,000,000 from abandonment of highway construction not necessary to defense. This sum totals $9,000,000 of which the Governor may spend only $7,000,000. The other $2,000,000 is to be used to offset possible reduction in revenue from gasoline taxes. If the Governor needs the $2,000,000 for defense spending he is required to call the Legislature into special session for approval.

Not All Eyes Were On These Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Augusta, Maine, Feb. 4

Those far-famed and far-advertised Maine potatoes recently sold for $700 a peck, no less, the Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee, Inc., was boasting today.

But there's an explanation.

The occasion: A good-will tour of eastern and mid-western cities.

The purpose: To plug Maine spuds.

The place: A public auction in Philadelphia recently.

The purchaser: A Pennsylvania fruit company official.

And the inside story, the real explanation: Miss Alyeene Thibodeau, Maine's Potato Blossom Queen, was personally conducting the auction.

Tons of Metal Are Turned In As Mills Open Salvage Drive

Industrial concerns throughout Massachusetts are starting a concerted effort to salvage valuable scrap metals and other waste materials that are now gathering dust or being thrown away.

Already the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which is sponsoring the industrial salvage effort in the Commonwealth, is getting reports of tangible results.

Sixteen thousand pounds of metal scrap were reported by a single manufacturer as his initial contribution to the thorough, systematic and continuing salvage drive.

Another concern has reported that it has smashed up four machines that had outlived their usefulness, with 5,250 pounds of scrap metal resulting. This company lists eight tons of salvaged nickel chips, yellow brass, cast iron, steel and steel chips, stainless iron, and cast iron chips.

To go over the responses to the salvage appeal, first issued by the organization three weeks ago, and to map new steps, the A. I. M. Industrial Salvage Committee will meet in Boston on Friday of this week. Chairman of the group is Ira Mosher, General Manager of the American Optical Company and President of the Associated Industries.

The largest contribution of scrap, according to initial reports, will come from the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which is beginning to dismantle the Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure, with its 10,000 tons of metal, this week.

In one industrial area where 29 manufacturing concerns are located, all the companies were reported to be "alive to the salvage emergency." Standard procedure has been adopted by most of them for "moving the scrap as rapidly as possible" toward the steel mills and munitions plants. The composite report for the other manufacturers in that area says that "their housecleaning is in progress and the scrap will be moved."

At least 45 per cent of the scrap to come out of Massachusetts will be contributed by the industries, including the railroads. That is the proportion estimated by the Washington authorities; the other 55 per cent coming from the automobile graveyards and peddler collections; but the preliminary reports to the A. I. M. Industrial Salvage Committee indicate such a thorough search for scrap material in the factories that the 45 per cent will be greatly exceeded.

Ever since the Government began to place defense orders, the steel mills have been using such large quantities of scrap metal that they have drawn down the reservoir in the open market and now depend upon a steady flow from the industries to keep steel production abreast with war requirements. Ordinarily one half of the scrap material used originates in the steel mills, the results of mill operations, and for the remaining 50 per cent they must depend upon the open market.

The lighthouse on Little Brewster

ON a summer day in 1716, the first keeper climbed the dark stairs of the new lighthouse on Little Brewster. New England sea captains, sea captains of the seven seas, breathed relief. Rocky islands beyond the channel into Boston Harbor had long been maritime menaces. Now there was something to count on — a beacon in the dark.

Fire and gunpowder, through the years, levelled blow after blow at the little lighthouse. But New Englanders, with native enterprise and determination, rebuilt and rebuilt. Today, Boston Light stands in stone, its beacon visible sixteen nautical miles in clear weather.

It was that same kind of single-mindedness and devotion to dependability that made Pepperell's New England mills what they are today. Through good times and bad they've kept going. Our employees, now many thousands of them in New England alone, have kept the Pepperell name bright by producing, faithfully, fabrics of uniform high quality.

Small wonder that, for almost a hundred years, our customers have looked to the Pepperell label as a beacon to good buying! And small wonder, too, that our newest and biggest customers, the United States Army and Navy, are depending on Pepperell to deliver the goods — hundreds of thousands of sheets, literally *miles* of chambrays and poplins, twills and drills, canton flannels, shoe linings, abrasive cloths and marquisettes.

So if your department store can't supply you right now with *all* the Lady Pepperell Sheets, Blankets and other Pepperell fabrics you want, it's because there is a bigger beacon to keep burning . . . so that the light of liberty may shine throughout the world.

Pepperell MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Executive Offices: 160 State Street, Boston, Mass.

PEPPERELL FABRICS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

State Commissioner of Correction Seeks to Halt Sale of Powerful Cheap Wine

75 Per Cent At Institution Held Victims

Approximately 75 per cent of the persons sent to Bridgewater State Farm on drunkenness charges are victims of a cheap red wine two drinks of which have been known to cause several hours unconsciousness, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, disclosed today.

The Commissioner's disclosure came in the midst of his search for means to bar the drink from sale in Massachusetts as one method to reduce cases of inebriation in this state.

As yet, the Commissioner has been unable to discover how to bring about a ban. Federal authorities, he explained, have been unable to find any poisonous substance in the drink. State Department of Public Health officials, he added, have had no more success. The State Alcholic Beverages Commission has found no way yet to prohibit the wine's distribution in Massachusetts.

The Commissioner of Correction, whose work has been praised highly by penologists since he took office in 1934, is not giving up his crusade against this harmful product, regardless of the official setbacks he has experienced.

This drink, he said, is particularly harmful because of its low price, only 26 cents a bottle. One of the men at Bridgewaten, Mr. Lyman continued, drank one bottle of the wine and was rendered unconscious from 5 p. m. one day to 8 p. m. the next day. There have been other cases where a person was "out" for several days after consuming more than one bottle, he continued.

With the price so low, panhandlers readily obtain it and despite, or perhaps because of, its potency continue to buy it even though it renders them unconscious by its consumption, the Commissioner pointed out.

The harmful effect of the wine and its widespread use were discovered by Commissioner Lyman during his personal interviews with Bridgewater inmates, release of whom was placed in Mr. Lyman's hands under legislation approved by the 1941 Legislature.

Previously, releases were under the control of the State Parole Board, which is busy handling the cases of criminals in State penal institutions.

For several years Commissioner Lyman has sought legislation transferring the power to the Commissioner of Correction. In 1941 he was successful.

Since Dec. 1, 1941, Mr. Lyman has been exercising his authority over drunkenness cases, 400 of which are discharged monthly.

His interviews are designed to determine the proper time to release the men, the moment when chances are best for their rehabilitation and restoration to proper economic status. Not only are inmates interviewed, relatives and friends also privately talk with the Commissioner regarding the history of the case and the possibility of restoration to normal living.

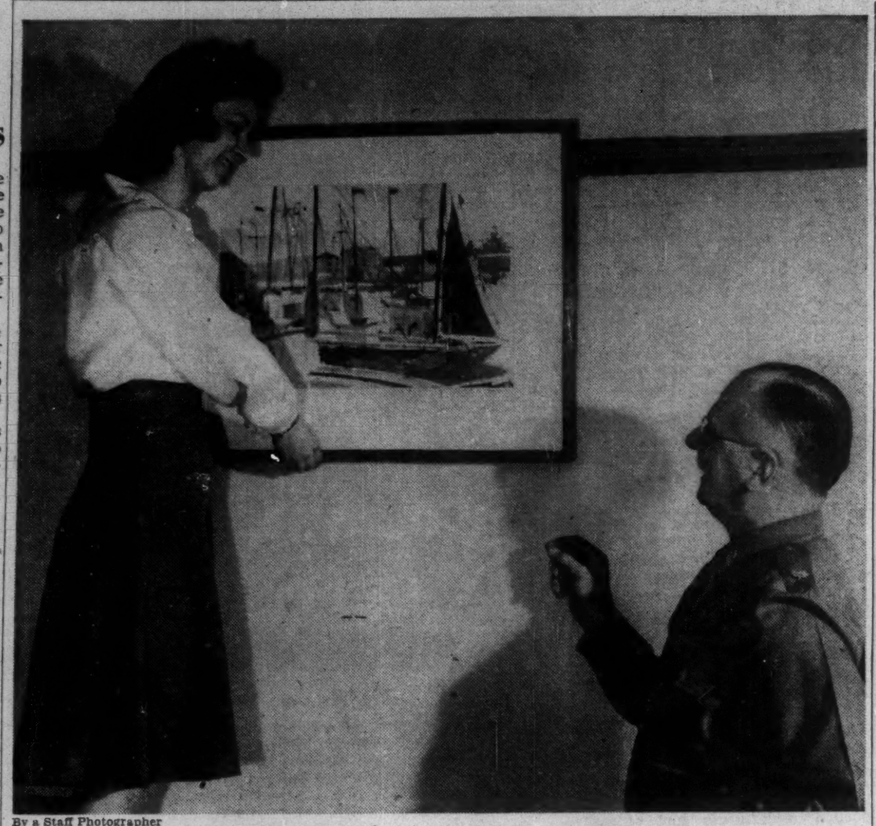
Some men are released well before their year's sentence to Bridgewater is completed. Others are retained as long as possible to prevent unpleasant happenings at home.

For instance, the relatives of one inmate are convinced that the next time the man gets drunk, he will commit murder in the family. Every time he gets under the influence of liquor, he beats up members of the family seriously. Therefore, Mr. Lyman has had the man placed under observation to determine whether he is mentally fit to return to society. If the reports are adverse, the man's indefinite retention is certain, he said.

Returning to discussion of the red wine menace, Mr. Lyman declared he is considering a thorough chemical analysis of the drink to determine what ingredient or combination of ingredients makes it so potent when it contains only 22 per cent alcohol.

The cost, he said, would be $1,000, unless some college would volunteer to do the task as a service to the Commonwealth and its people.

If all other methods fail, Mr. Lyman said, he may seek a Statewide agreement among liquor dealers to ban voluntarily the sale of the wine.



By a Staff Photographer

Ornamentation for Military Scene

Miss Mildred Gavrilles of Roxbury, civilian worker in the Intelligence Office of the First Corps Area, hangs a picture in the new quarters on Commonwealth Avenue at Cottage Farm Bridge, while Maj. John J. Donovan lends an approving eye. Headquarters of the First Corps Area have just been moved from the Army Base, South Boston, to the former Cadillac Building. Expansive showrooms on the street floor, where formerly sleek cars of brilliant hues were displayed, are now occupied by the Adjutant General's Office and huge files. In the upper floors richly paneled offices, formerly occupied by motor executives, will be used by the new commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles, and his staff.

Nation Vies With States For Insurance

The latest turn in the competition between the Federal and State Governments for control of the system of unemployment insurance has evoked strenuous objections from New England industry and many State officials.

Conflict now on in Washington over this issue was outlined here today by Edward F. Connelly, Chairman of the New England Committee on Social Security, following his return from the Capital.

The project calls for setting up a Federal system of unemployment insurance, to be superimposed on top of the State systems which have been operating exclusively in this field ever since the passage of the Social Security Act, Mr. Connelly said.

The move came in a recent recommendation by President Roosevelt for an appropriation of $300,000,000 to pay unemployment compensation to the many thousands of workers made jobless by "priorities unemployment."

Employment Problem

Such loss of jobs through the curtailment of raw materials in civilian business and their diversion to war industries has been widespread, is increasing, and will be greatest among workers in the automobile industry.

"The point upon which the controversy turns is not whether Congress should enact legislation to adequately cover the problem of priorities unemployment," commented Mr. Connelly, who is Legislative Assistant of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"The question comes in the nature of the solution proposed by parties interested in the accomplishment of the far broader objective of further subordinating local action and control to a centralized authority.

"The proposal in practice would cover a much greater area of unemployment than that caused by priorities.

Extent of Benefits

"In reality the plan would work out to give payments also to a large number of workers who become unemployed for reasons not attributable to priorities. It is estimated than some 30,000,000 individuals would be eligible for unemployment benefits under such a Federal system.

"The weekly amount of these payments would be far more liberal than is now permitted under the various state laws, and the duration of payments would also be considerably longer than the standard state practice.

"If the bill is enacted, the practical effect will be to federalize all of the state unemployment systems.

"The nationally uniform and higher payments proposed, once paid, could not be discontinued.

"The plan of those sponsoring the bill was to ask immediate action on the basis of the importance of the matter, and to send the bill to the Appropriations Committee, where no hearings would be held.

"However a number of the State Directors of the state unemployment compensation systems happened to be in Washington at the time. They immediately went to work, and have been fighting the battle to prevent the Federal Government from superimposing a Federal system on the state systems.

"The State Directors and others urged that the legislation be sent to the House Ways and Means Committee, so that opportunity could be given for hearings. Otherwise we should be making a drastic change in the social security system without consideration or discussion.

"The Appropriations Committee then decided to turn the bill over to the Ways and Means Committee.

"The House Ways and Means Committee is trying to work out a compromise whereby the Federal officials concerned and the State Directors can resolve their differences.

By a Staff Photographer

To Benefit Polish Refugees

Miss Ethel Potts of Cambridge, Mass., in Polish costume, will accompany Ellenor Cook Lane, who will sing Polish folk songs at a tea, Feb. 15, at The Stuart School, 102 Fenway, provided by the Daughters of Poland.

Lowest Price Schedule For Scrap Issued

Disclosing that his office has been "swamped" with inquiries concerning prices of scrap materials, John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today announced a schedule of minimum salvage prices in Greater Boston.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the price a householder can get for old paper, scrap metal, rags, or old rubber depends upon many factors, such as the condition of the material and the distance a junk man must come to collect it.

The most stable price schedule by which to judge, he continued, is the list of minimum prices a junkie can expect at a salvage junk depot. Householders could get the same minimum prices by carting their scrap materials to such a depot.

They may get "somewhat less" from an itinerant junk collector because it costs him something to take the junk to the depot, he explained.

Prices may vary somewhat in different places of Massachusetts, he said, giving the following price list:

Paper properly baled or bundled—mixed 25 to 30 cents per cwt.; newspapers 40 cents; slick magazines 60 cents; cardboard (flattened) 30 cents; corrugated paper 45 cents.

Scrap metal—iron and steel 35 to 40 cents per cwt.; cast iron 50 to 60 cents per cwt.; brass 5 to 6 cents a pound; copper 7 to 8 cents a pound; heavy tin 35 cents; light tin 20 to 25 cents; lead 4½ to 5 cents; aluminum 5 cents.

Rubber tires, 50 cents per cwt.; garden hose, 30 cents per cwt.; mixed, $1 per cwt.; overshoes and rubbers, ½ cent a pound; tubes, 4½ cents a pound.

Mixed rags, 2 cents a pound.

Householders were urged not to save tin cans, razor blades and waxed or tinseled paper. It is also unnecessary to try to separate small amounts of scrap metal into different kinds.

Ad Plane Over Mexico Fined for Permit Lack

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 4 (AP)—The pilot of an advertising plane bearing a trade-mark somewhat resembling the rising sun emblem of Japan has been fined for flying over the Pacific port of Manzanillo without permission.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

FEBRUARY SALE OF BEAUTY

SAVE!

Act NOW to get your favorite BEAUTY ESSENTIALS at record-breaking SAVINGS . . . act NOW to preserve your skin-loveliness . . . pamper it into fresh, full beauty after the rigors of a long cold winter! Order your choice by Mail or Call HUBbard 2700 'til 10 P. M.

TOILETRIES
STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Thinking on Peace Pattern Held Helpful in Winning War

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Thinking constructively about the pattern of future peace will actually help us to win the war, because it will give us something doubly exciting to work and fight for," Jan Struther declared this afternoon, speaking on the program of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club at the Senior High School Auditorium.

The diminutive author of "Mrs. Miniver," who is also a familiar voice on the radio broadcast, "Information Please," spoke on "Your Country and Mine," injecting her bright humor and gay smile into a serious discussion of the part of Great Britain and America in making tomorrow's world better than today's, with victory in the war the first step toward that end.

She has been in this country for the past 18 months with her daughter, Janet, aged 13, and son, Robert, aged 10, living in an apartment in New York while they are in boarding school near there. Her husband, Anthony Maxtone Graham, is a captain in the Scots Guards and her eldest son, Jamie, is in England. Their home was in London before the war. Their country cottage, on the East Coast of England, is now occupied by troops and surrounded by barbed wire.

Speaker Introduced

Miss Struther was introduced by Mrs. William H. Vogler, Program Chairman, after Mrs. Richard Davis, club President, had opened the meeting.

"Now there are some people who think that until the war is won we should spend no time or energy at all in making plans for the future. I couldn't disagree more profoundly," she said. "To begin with, thinking about the future needn't interfere with our war effort. Thoughts are not like blocks of wood, of which you can pack only a certain number into a given box of time. They are like air — expansible or compressible. You can spend several hours thinking one quite unimportant thought, or else you can cram any number of important ones into the course of your waking day—and do a superhuman quantity of war work into the bargain.

"But there's more to it than this. Thinking constructively about the pattern of future peace will actually help us to win the war, because it will give us something doubly exciting to work and fight for. We should fight very willingly, in any cause, to preserve the pattern of life which we had before the war, because we know how much better and happier it was, with all its faults, than anything which our enemies would have in store for us. But I think that we should all have moments of discouragement and misgiving, when it would be hard to keep ourselves keyed up to the requisite pitch, if we felt that we were fighting only to return to the world which we recently knew; a world which could be pleasant enough in texture, but which was hopelessly unsound in structure."

Beginning Now

"But if we begin to make plans now for a better world structure, we shall have no moments of despair. We shall only have moments of acute impatience, because we cannot start in to build it right away; and that will make us work all the harder. Nothing on earth is more fun than planning a new house in which we shall all live. Nobody can build this except ourselves. The thoughts that we are thinking now will be its bricks and mortar. It is easy to fall into the habit of believing that one's own private opinions don't matter much. But they do. The private opinions of today are the public opinion of tomorrow; and the public opinion of tomorrow is the legislation of the day after, she pointed out.

"That's why now is the time for us to think about the pattern of peace—now, while our bodily energies are occupied with the pattern of war, with knitting or rolling bandages, or making munitions or patrolling the streets, or whatever our particular work may be," Miss Struther continued.

"Many different people have put forward many different designs for the world that is to come after the war. Some are good, some are not so good; some look to me pretty near perfection. I think we ought to make a point of finding out as much as we possibly can about all of them, and to give them our most earnest consideration, so that when the time comes to try one of them out we shall not be doing so in ignorance.

"Speaking for myself — and purely for myself," she said, "not with any official or expert knowledge of any kind—I find myself more and more convinced that the change will need to be along the lines of some kind of world federation; that is to say, a gradual extension over the whole globe of the principles that have been working so well in this country for 150 years. I felt very much attracted by this idea, even before I came over here; and now that I have seen the federal principle in action I am more than ever in favor of spreading it.

"I can't personally conceive of any more perfect solution than to have a Constitution of the world arranged on the same plan as the Constitution of the United States. That is to say, the few vitally important matters which affect the safety and welfare of the whole Federation would be run by some central authority, as yours are run by Washington."

Miss Struther, who has been lecturing in this country since her arrival from England, plans soon to devote her time to another book —a task she does not enjoy, she says, crediting the printer who pestered her for copy with being responsible for her finally finishing "Mrs. Miniver."

Hyland to Talk On Clean Streets In Radio Program

The Boston City Federation of Organizations, doing its part in keeping the city well-ordered while the National defense effort goes forward with increasing speed, will sponsor the second in a series of radiocasts on "Boston's Future" this Saturday at noon over station WAAB.

Mrs. Benjamin Kraus, of Hyde Park, Chairman of the Radio Committee of the Federation, has arranged the radiocasts, designed to inform residents of Boston as to work being carried on for the good of the city despite the pressure of war activities.

Saturday, Mrs. Kraus will present George Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, whose subject will be "Let Our Streets Be Clean." He will urge the co-operation of tourists and other visitors as well as of the citizens of the Hub in keeping waste paper and other rubbish and refuse off the streets.

Garden Clubs' Sessions Soon

The Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts will be addressed by Richardson Wright, Mrs. Irving I. Wright, Mrs. Hollis Webster and Mrs. Bryan S. Permar next Tuesday at the first sessions of its two-day midwinter meeting in Horticultural Hall, Boston.

Mr. Wright will discuss "The Combination Flower and Vegetable Garden" at the Tuesday morning session. After luncheon, a round table will be conducted with Mrs. Webster talking on "Herbs" and Mrs. Permer on "House Plants." A discussion of "The Small Garden," by Mrs. Wright, will close the program.

Wednesday morning, Prof. E. Pfeiffer will be the speaker on the subject, "The Bio Dynamics of Gardening and Conserving of Humus." Following luncheon there will be a quiz on "Botanical Names" and a "True or False" quiz on gardens and gardening. A lecture and demonstration of "Flower Arrangements for the Home and for the Flower Show," will be given by Mrs. Edward Emerson of Greenwich, Conn., closing the afternoon. The background for the flower arrangements will be staged by Polly Paine.

Mrs. Robert M. Bowen of Hearthstone Farm, Concord, is president of the Federation. Mrs. Harold Plimpton, First Vice-President, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting, assisted by Mrs. Philip Benson, Mrs. Edward F. Breed, Mrs. Chester S. Cook, Mrs. John Daland, Mrs. Edward R. Grosvenor, Mrs. John C. Jones, Mrs. Harlan P. Kelsey, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Motley, Mrs. C. Campbell Patterson, Mrs. Permar, Mrs. J. Sidney Stone, Mrs. Paul C. Washburn, and Mrs. Sherman Whipple.

Today on Short Waves

London—4:30 p. m.—"Women in Wartime." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—7:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.86 meg., 25.2 m.

Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Second Act of "Mephisto." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:25 p. m.—"Thank You, America." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News, features, and music for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—News, features, and music (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
10:45 p. m.—Late news and music.

WBOS, 11.87mc, 25.26m

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Classical music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense news in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Knowing New York (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter. (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—America the Free (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—"Out of the Night."
10:45 p. m.—Editorial Round-up (English).
11:15 p. m.—"Moonlight Music."

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.5mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"Three for Tea": music.
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestras.
4:30 p. m.—"Fan Americana": music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dasani"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata"; music.
9:15 p. m.—News from Batavia; sports.
9:30 p. m.—"Twentieth-Century Serenade."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Adventures in Melody"; orchestra; vocalist.

Stoneham Club To Hear Dr. Osgood

The Stoneham Woman's Club will present Dr. Phillips Endicott Osgood at its meeting in American Legion Hall next Tuesday, at 2:30 p. m.

Dr. Osgood is rector of Emanuel Church and founder of the Episcopal Church's Commission in Religious Drama, as well as Dean of the Religious Drama School of the Wellesley Conference.

Chairman for the afternoon is Mrs. William A. Garside.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 5
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

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By a Staff Photographer

English Author Talks to Women's Group

Mrs. William H. Vogler (left), Program Chairman of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, with Jan Struther, who addressed the club this afternoon.

Brookline W. C. T. U. Hears Talk On Seaman's Friend Society

Miss Catherine E. Perry, Secretary of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, spoke this afternoon before the Brookline Women's Christian Temperance Union at a meeting in the Brookline Baptist Church.

Accompanying her talk with stereopticon slides picturing the work among seamen, she told of the effort the Seaman's Friend Society is putting forth to discourage the drinking of intoxicating liquor among merchant sailors. Through two subsidiary organizations, it stands ready to accept the pledge of a man that he will not drink intoxicants while he remains a member. These organizations are the Hold Fast Brotherhood in Vineyard Haven, and the Anchor Alliance in Boston. However, Miss Perry said the Society does not try to make a man sign a pledge he cannot or does not wish to live up to.

Into its clubhouses, both here and in Vineyard Haven, the Society will not admit men who are intoxicated, and of course no liquor is sold or provided on the premises, she said. The pictures Miss Perry displayed gave some idea of the work of the Society—its distribution of warm clothing and books and magazines aboard the ships in the harbor, its recreational facilities here in the form of a library, games, pool and billiard tables, ping pong tables, and an auditorium used variously as a church, a dining hall, and an entertainment hall.

Miss Perry asserted that many British seamen came to the clubs these days and were sure of finding the same welcome that awaited their American brothers.

Miss Miriam Lathrop, President of the Brookline Temperance Union, presided at the meeting.

Let Farmers Conduct Those War Gardens

If you're wondering whether to sow the lawn to potatoes, turn over the begonia bed to beets—forget the war garden!

That is, if you're a city dweller. Home gardens "should be confined to farm families and those families residing in suburban village areas that now have proper equipment, experience and suitable garden land."

Authority for this bit of good news is Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist at Massachusetts State College.

In a report from the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Bell asserted that commercial agriculture is "far better equipped" for the production necessary to America than in the last war.

Promotion of "war gardens," he added, would mean increased use of new tools and chemicals.

There Is Plenty Of Skating In Greater Boston

The report of skating conditions at Greater Boston parks and ponds is encouraging.

The near-zero temperatures of the past few days have coated the flooded park areas and urban ponds with a safe and glassy sheet.

Here are conditions at playgrounds and ponds as reported by the Boston Park Department:

Good Skating

Billings Field, West Roxbury.
Columbus Park, South Boston.
Carter Playground, South End.
Dorchester Park, Dorchester.
Eustis Playground, Roxbury.
Fallon Field, Roslindale.
Fens Stadium, Fenway.
Franklin Field Stadium, Dorchester.
Garvey Playground, Neponset.
Jefferson Playground, Roxbury.
Lee Playground, South Boston.
Marine Park, South Boston.
McConnell Park, Savin Hill.
Smith Pond, Hyde Park.
Roberts' Playground, Dorchester.
Rogers Park, Brighton.
William Smith Playground, Brighton.
Wood Avenue Playground, Hyde Park.
World War Memorial Park, East Boston.
George Wright Golf Course, Hyde Park.
Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain.

Fair Skating

Almont Street, Mattapan
Amerena Playground, East Boston
American Legion Playground, East Boston
Brookside Avenue Playground, Jamaica Plain
Charlestown Playground, Charlestown
Cronin Playground, West Roxbury
Draper Playground, West Roxbury.
McKinney Playground, Brighton
Norfes Playground, East Boston
Public Garden, Downtown Boston
Rotch Playground, South End

By a Staff Photographer

Medals for Valor

At the annual meeting of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, yesterday, the Alice N. Lincoln Medals for Valor were awarded to: Stephen O'Sullivan, 16, of Malden, Mass., shown on the left, who rescued a cat "at great risk"; to Edward A. MacNevin, of Braintree, center, who rescued the dog "Lucky," shown here, from railroad tracks, where it had been tied; and to another dog "Spot," not at the meeting to receive the award. Presentation of the medals was made by Miss Helen Leighton, Secretary of the League, shown at the right.

Rescue League Plans for Care Of Animals in War Emergency

Work of the American Red Star Animal Relief, the Red Cross for Animals, was outlined by Robert F. Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League of Boston at the organization's annual business meeting at the 51 Carver Street headquarters yesterday. He stated that plans are being formulated for the care of animals in war emergencies, and that the League is working in co-operation with the Massachusetts Civilian Defense Committee.

More than 100,000 animals were cared for by the League during 1941, it was reported. Of these, 70,260 were cats. Dogs numbered 29,943; horses, 442; cattle, 900; sheep and swine, 8; birds and poultry, 1,127; and miscellaneous, 1,534.

Miss B. Maude Phillips, Director of the Humane Education Department, stated that 249 marionette shows were given in local schools during the year, through this medium interesting 62,934 children in matters relating to the right treatment of animals.

Interesting reports covering the various departments were given by Miss Mary E. Boutelle, Manager; John A. Finlayson, Superintendent; Archibald MacDonald, Chief Investigator; Dr. Herbert M. Tabbut, Chief Veterinarian; Marjorie L. Wyman, Secretary of the Eastern States Livestock Loss Prevention Association, a very worthwhile subsidiary of the Animal Rescue League. In the absence of Bentley W. Warren, Jr., League Treasurer, Miss Eleanor Heuston read the financial report for the year 1941.

Miss Helen Leighton, Secretary of the League, presented the Alice N. Lincoln Medals for Valor to the following persons:

Edward A. MacNevin, of Braintree, Mass., who rescued a dog which had been tied between railroad tracks near the Quincy Depot. Prompt action on Mr. MacNevin's part freed the dog and prevented it from being run over by an approaching train. The dog, "Lucky," is now a pet in the MacNevin household.

Stephen O'Sullivan, 16, of Malden, Mass., who climbed three stories to a roof to rescue a cat. The cat was lowered in a basket, but before the boy could make his descent he hit a hornet's nest, and it was necessary for the Malden Fire Department to come to his rescue.

A collar was awarded to "Spot," a Spitz dog owned by Victor Manning, of Roxbury, but the dog was not present to receive the award. The collar was inscribed: "For Courage and Dependability—He Offered Life Itself to Protect a Loved One." The dog had aroused his master when fire broke out in the household, enabling all in the home to get out safely.

The following officers were re-elected: President, Robert F. Sellar; First Vice-President, Roger Ernst; Treasurer, Bentley W. Warren, Jr.; Assistant Treasurer, Stuart C. Rand; Secretary, Miss Helen Leighton.

Tax Return Aid Over Station WEEI

Experiencing difficulty in filling out your State and Federal income tax returns?

The Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants, with the facilities of station WEEI of the Columbia Broadcasting System, can help you. It is sponsoring a series of radio talks on the preparation of tax returns, and the Chapter has assembled four well-known authorities to cover the various phases of income tax make-up. The talks will be aired over WEEI on Sunday nights from 10:45 to 11 p. m.

The schedule of talks, the first of which was given Feb. 1, follows:

Feb. 8: Massachusetts Individual Returns

Elmer E. George, Director of the Massachusetts Income Tax division, will discuss all phases of the preparation of Massachusetts individual tax returns.

Feb. 15 and 22: Federal Individual Returns

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, will explain Forms 1040 and 1040A, the computation of the tax, personal exemptions, credits for dependents, and items to be included in gross income.

March 1: Federal Individual Returns—Deductions

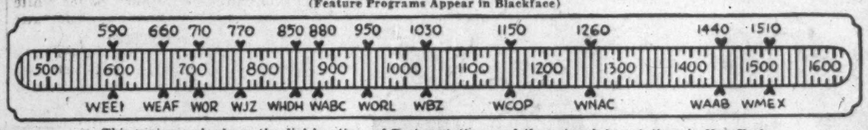
Carroll F. Holt, head of the tax department of the Boston Office of Price, Waterhouse & Co., will discuss deductions from gross income.

March 8: Federal Individual Returns—Capital Gains and Losses

Douglas I. Mann, attorney, member of the firm of Patterson, Teele & Dennis, and instructor of income taxes at the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance, will discuss capital gains and losses.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum: sk...	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"..	Mutual Goes Calling...	Sports and music.....
3:15 Interview	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling...	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; "Snapshots"..	John's Other Wife: sk..	Pepper Young's Family..	"Three for Tea": music.	Sports and music.....
3:45 "Home Planning" ...	Just Plain Bill: sketch...	"Vic and Sade": sketch..	"It's Dance Time" ...	Sports and music.....
4:00 J. Cherniavsky's ...	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Musical Camera ..	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial...	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	"In the Future," serial..	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Superman	"We, the Abbotts".....	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	"Captain Midnight"...	News Service .....
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk..	The Town Crier .....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music...	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Dance orchestra .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Orchestra.	Five Star News; talk....
7:30 Kay Thompson and ..	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"The Lone Ranger": sk..	Dance music .....
7:45 Company	The Great Gildersleeve..	John Hagerty, Talk	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Alpineers .....
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek": ..	'Quiz Kids," with Joe ..	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Sheloh Khall's Electric
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ ...	Choir .....
8:30 Drama, with Jean ..	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"U. S. S. Victory"; navy
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners....	U. dramatic series....	dramatization .....
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Dance orchestra	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings ....
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Dramatic sketch	"Mr. District Attorney";	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Classical Album .....
9:45 guests; orchestra ..	Dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News.....
10:15 Great Moments in	American Melody Hour.	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch...	Local sports .....
10:30 Music: "Pagliacci"	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs....	Local sports .....
10:45 News; Sports	'Meet the Band': Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue....	Local sports .....
11:00 News analysis	News; music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:15 Weather; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Local news; music	Dance Orchestra	Local sports .....
11:30 Studio Speaker	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch..	"Adventures in Melody";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch..	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; news .....

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	"Musical Clock".....	.....
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline news	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00 The World Today..	News Roundup	News service	"Eight Bells": music....	Five Star News .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George & Dixie: news...	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange".....
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup".....	Morning Varieties.....	"Post Exchange".....
8:45 program; news	Toast; popular music..	"Musical Roundup".....	Morning Varieties.....	"Circle C Ranch Boys"..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	News; recorded music...	News and rhythm	News service	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15 School of the Air..	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30 School of the Air..	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale .	"The Merry-Go-Round"..	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	Talk; 'Musical Roundup'	Government reports	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00 Hymn recital	"Musical Millwheel" ...	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard ..	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge....	News; music	"Bachelor's Children"..	Australian news	"Handy Andy".....
10:30 "Stepmother": sk..	Musical program	"Help Mate": drama....	"Singing Strings".....	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 WEEI Food Fair....	"String Time"	"Road of Life".....	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor...	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin".	News commentator	Victory Book Campaign
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood.	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews..	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Bartons": sketch.	Melody Strings	Henry King's Orchestra.
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; talk; K. Ivers...	"David Harum": sketch.	Choir Loft	News service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum & Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news...	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; agriculture ..	The Town Crier .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	"Baukhage Talking" ...	News service	"I'll Find My Way".....	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	"Musical Roundup".....	"Government Girl".....	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"...	"Words and Music".....
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Music Shop: orch.; songs	Jay Burnett, songs.....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World': sk.	Cedric Foster, news....	Victory program .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ...	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch..	Victory program .....
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	School of the Air.....	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air.....	News service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:15 Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill": sk ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	"Mutual Goes Calling"..	Sports and music.....
3:30 News; Snapshots ...	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music.....
3:45 Serenade	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music; interviews; sk..	Sports and music.....
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety...	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	Sports and music.....
4:15 Orch; Jerry & Sky..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music.....
4:30 United We Stand...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ.....
4:45 Press News	News; adventure stories	"Young Widder Brown"..	Boake Carter, news....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk..	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15 "The Goldbergs"....	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic sketch.....	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30 "The O'Neills".....	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts".....	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45 Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup".....	"Capt. Midnight": drama.	News service .....
6:00 News comment	News; music	News service	Prayer; dinner concert..	Dance orchestra .....
6:15 Voice of Broadway..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News analyst	The Town Crier.....
6:30 News; music	Sports Digest; music....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Colonial Network Orch..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today....	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Memory Lane	Sports results .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	Dance orchestra .....
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.....	News of the World.....	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News.....
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang.....	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Jimmie McHale's Orch...
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang.....	Musical program	"Inside of Sports".....	The Alpineers .....
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	"Bringing Up Parents"...
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time .....
8:30 "Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs .....
8:45 solos; or., E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines..	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"What Future for Free	Mary Martin; Jerry	News service	cal Album"; records..
9:30 "Big Town"	Enterprise?"	Lester; Susie Maids;	Dance orchestra	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Big Town"	America's Town Meeting	guests; orchestra	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album .....
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News.....
10:15 "First Line"; De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Kay Kyser's music.....
10:30 fense program	War extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; sports	'A to Z in Novelty': talk	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Irish Melodies .....
11:00 News; analysis	News; music	News service	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
11:15 Weather; music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; male quartet	Tommy Tucker's Orch....	Dramatic sketch .....
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	"Rose and Mabel": com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music; orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; news.....

Women's Work Overnight Up To Saltonstall

Barriers against women working all night in textile mills and factories can be lifted under the emergency powers granted the Governor at the special session, it was agreed at the State House today.

Present state law limits women to 10 p. m. as the latest they can work into the night.

Women are needed at night in a number of mills and plants, it is said, to keep machinery running at its maximum.

As it is now, two shifts may be operated with women working, but women are not permitted on the third shift. This is the shift which usually runs from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.

Women in textile mills can now work on the first two shifts, from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. and from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. In other industries they have to quit at 10 p. m.

When men take over entirely on the third shift, the shift is frequently smaller. In such cases, while the mill runs 24 hours a day, its production slows up from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. because women are lacking to keep all the machines operating.

Chief call for women on the third shift has come from the cotton textile industry.

Authority will have to be delegated by Governor Saltonstall to the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, James T. Moriarty, to relax the old restriction on women doing night work, or else the Governor can make the change himself.

Mr. Moriarty has already gone as far as he can under current state statute to widen women's working hours.

The long standing law says that a woman cannot work before 6 a. m. or after 10 p. m. in general manufacturing. In textiles and leather, 6 p. m. is the closing hour.

However, for the past six or seven years by virtue of a special act passed by the Legislature at each session, the Commissioner has been granting the right to textile manufacturers to employ women until 10 p. m.

Recently in the defense emergency the Commissioner stretched the 10 p. m. limit to 11 p. m. for textiles only. He also confined this permission strictly to mills working on war business.

His object has been solely to promote defense production in line with President Roosevelt's appeal for working machines 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.

However, a number of non-def

Landis Lines Up New OCD Aids To Boost Nation's Alertness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The job of making "spotty" civilian war effort more uniformly effective throughout the country is about to be launched by a partially reorganized Office of Civilian Defense, James M. Landis, its executive officer, has announced.

New faces in high-up Federal OCD posts will include:

Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleign, N. C. News and Observer, who is in charge of program planning for volunteer community participation.

Hugh Jackson, Associate Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, who becomes head of the Division of Operations for Community Activities.

Miss Mary Dublin, who will head a division surveying local welfare needs.

Melvyn Douglas, motion picture actor, wil head the OCD's Art Council and presumably clear all Government requests for stars' services in defense.

La Guardia Still In

The reorganization is not considered complete since Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York still holds the post of Director and Mr. Landis as executive officer. Mayor La Guardia has been hinting for weeks that he will quit the OCD shortly, but Mr. Landis refused to say whether his resignation is imminent.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who has been on the grill with Mayor La Guardia for lags and confusion in civilian defense preparation will stay at the post of Assistant Director of the OCD in charge of community and volunteer participation, Mr. Landis announced.

Gen. L. B. Gasser will continue to head the Civilian Protection Division and Gen. John Curry will remain in charge of the new Civil Air Patrol.

Mr. Landis said one of his own jobs would be "to keep the OCD from getting in the hair of any other agency. "That," he added, "is a pretty big job."

At present, he admitted, "they are not all singing the same tune."

Douglas' Assignment

Typical of the OCD's effort to get civilian protection and morale-building activities on a more orderly basis is the job assigned Mr. Douglas. At the present time a dozen Government agencies may call on Hollywood's Lana Turner to make "personal appearances" for them. Mr. Landis said Mr. Douglas would have no power to compel these agencies to channel their requests through him, but will say to them, "won't you please do it this way."

Shortly after his appointment, Mr. Douglas, who with his wife, Helen Gahagan, has been a frequent White House guest, was accused on the floor of the House by Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California of being a participant in "pink and Red activities" and of "close association with subversive Communistic groups."

Charging that Mr. Douglas' real name was "Melvyn Hesselberg" and that he had been refused a commission in the California National Guard because of alleged left-wing activities, Mr. Ford demanded to know:

"Do we always have to have men who have changed their names and whose past activities are questioned in high places in the Government?"

What Is "Parlor Pink"?

Mr. Landis, who described Mr. Douglas as an "imaginative and resourceful fellow," said he didn't "know what a 'parlor pink' is."

Mr. Douglas will return to Hollywood to make a picture in another fortnight, then will come back to Washington to serve for $10 a day, plus traveling expenses.

The new OCD staff will go to work immediately to bring other danger areas of the country up to the same "deadly serious" standard of New England, Mr. Landis said.

At the present time protective services in many areas are being held up, he admitted, by OCD tests on sirens that can be built with available metals and by lack of OCD direction on blackouts versus dimouts.

Dim-outs, Mr. Landis said, are of little value unless they make it easier to put out the remaining lights when a blackout is ordered by the Interceptor Command.

Camouflage by lights to change a city's street patterns might be feasible, he said, but had not been developed to a point where blackouts could be considered unnecessary.

A plan for giving priorities on gas masks, auxiliary fire-fighting apparatus and other OCD protective equipment to designated "target areas"—cities within 300 miles of the seacoast and certain industrial cities was announced by Mr. Landis.

Learning to Fly in U. S.

Wide World

Chinese Train at Higley Field, Arizona

These Chinese flying cadets now training at Higley Field in Arizona under United States Army Air Corps instructors will be commissioned as lieutenants in the Chinese Air Force upon completion of their course. They came to the United States from China under the terms of the Lease-Lend Act. This official United States Army photograph shows the cadets at "right dress" under the observing eyes of Cadet Lieut. Chao Sun-yen.

Half Billion Loan to China Passes House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Quick passage by the House of Representatives today of the bill authorizing a $500,000,000 loan to China followed a declaration by the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the four and one half years of resistance by the troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had already done an invaluable service to world democracy.

The House approved the resolution by voice vote after Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York warned that the United States cannot defeat the Axis if China or Russia are forced to capituluate to Japan or Germany.

"If China is driven from the war, collapses, or is forced to make peace," Mr. Fish said, "I don't believe we can win this war. If Russia is forced to make peace or is defeated I don't believe we can win.

"I think then the war would be fought to a stalemate, but if Russia and China stay in, we will defeat the Axis Powers."

With four Cabinet members and one assistant secretary appearing in suport of the loan, the House Committee agreed that the recent politcal, military and economic developments in China fully justify the extraordinary financial aid which this Government proposes to extend to Chungking.

Not only was the Committee convinced that Chinese military action had been of inestimable benefit in preparing for the final defeat of Japan but it also paid tribute to the scrupulous manner in which China had lived up to its international obligations despite the disruption caused by the enemy invasion.

"The witnesses reported to the Committee the various forms of credits and loans and aids that have heretofore been extended to China and the splendid record of the Chinese Government in discharging its obligations and commitments to the United States," the Committee said.

"The additional assistance now proposed is much more comprehensive in scope, and is of a different character from the stabilization loans, Export-Import Bank loans, and other economic aids. The aid contemplated in the joint resolution should be regarded as the financial counterpart of lend-leasing war materials. It is designed to the same end—namely, the successful prosecution of the war and should be evaluated in the same terms.

"In the declaration of Jan. 1, 1942, by the United Nations, the United States and China and their associates took a common pledge to co-operate fully to the end that the war against Japan and its partners should be successfully carried on to victory.

"In essence, this measure of financial assistance is intended to contribute toward the same strengthening within China of the structure of economic, financial and production measures that is being found necessary within the United States for the pursuit and winning of the war."

China Is Grateful

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 4 (AP)—"China will express her gratitude by hard fighting until victory is won," the China Times said today in comment on American moves toward lending China up to $500,000,000 and Britain's announced willingness to lend £50,000,000.

Ta Kung Pao said: "Big as the loans seem, bigger still is our common objective—to fight the Axis until victory is achieved."

It suggested that the money should be used to decrease inflation and stabilize price levels.

Sao Tang Pao, Army mouthpiece, said: "It is heartening to receive news of the loans at a time when the first signs of an allied offensive are emerging."

The Roman Catholic newspaper Social Welfare said: "The effect on Japan will be even greater than 10 capital ships, a few hundred flying fortresses."

Argentina Steps up Defense; Considers Attack Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Although Acting President Castillo has made it clear Argentina will not go to war or break relations with the Axis, defense arrangements are proceeding on the assumption that aggressors might have a decision to make for themselves. This country's rulers are sufficiently up to date in international history to realize that declarations of neutrality do not ward off torpedoes and bombs if the enemy finds it to his advantage to attack.

Since the Rio de Janeiro Conference Dr. Castillo has taken a personal hand in defense organization. Hardly a day has passed without generals and admirals gathering to lunch or dine with him at his summer residence, Las Toscas, in the Martinez district of Buenos Aires. The Minister of War. Gen. Juan N. Tonazzi, and the Minister for the Navy, Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, have invariably been at hand, also to advise.

The escorting of Argentine merchant ships came up for consideration first. Several technical discussions have already occurred on the subject. The commonly suggested solution is for the Navy to be used to escort Argentine or at the most, only continental shipping within jurisdictional waters, after which the protective task will be passed on to the warships of the next boundary state. No details are available but a scheme is said to be more or less worked out.

More definite information is available regarding co-ordination of coastal defense—another problem which has become acute since Argentina identified herself morally with continental solidarity on the Axis break resolution.

The executive power is providing revenue for the defense measures approved at a recent cabinet meeting and there will be greater co-operation between the Army and Navy and their respective air arms and the coastal defense force. A high air officer has returned from a tour of inspection —to locate new bases on the Patagonian littoral — while an Army commission is on the spot deciding about new garrisons and coastal batteries.

The first concrete measure is the dispatch of an infantry regiment to the Patagonian [illegible]. Other garrisons for other localities yet to be determined, are being prepared. These will be highly mobile units capable of being rushed to any spot where danger threatens.

Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, who commands the high seas squadron, has conferred with Rear Admiral Mario Fincati, the Navy Minister, on intensified patrols—that is, apart from the escorting of merchant ships. The air arm is expected to be busy on this particular job, also.

According to the newspaper Critica, there is under study the exact means by which the 1920 class of conscripts can be retained under arms until March 31 next. These, with the incorporation of the 1921 class, would bring the Army effectives to a relatively high figure—90,000. There are reports, also, of specialized commissioned and non-commissioned officers being called up from the reserve.

Air-Raid Areas Limited to 300 Miles From Sea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Office of Civilian Defense officially has limited potential air-raid "targets" to territory within 300 miles of seacoasts, and certain other sections designated by the War and Navy Department because of their industrial importance.

Cities in these areas need not submit requisitions for protective equipment, James M. Landis, OCD Executive, announced, since the Government plans to purchase and allocate gas masks and auxiliary fire equipment to them. An appropriation of $100,000,000 recently was voted by Congress for this purpose.

Mr. Landis said a minimum of one auxiliary pumper for each fire department pumper now in operation, plus one pumper for each machine over 15 years old, will be allocated to cities under 200,000 population. Cities of over 200,000 will be given two pumpers for each one in operation and one replacement for pumpers over 15 years old.

Priority in supplying the equipment will be based on likelihood of attack, vulnerability, and national defense importance. Gas mask allocations were not made public.

The OCD announced restriction of the groups of persons eligible to wear civilian defense uniforms to nurses' aids, hospital assistants, canteen workers, member of the civil air patrol, and workers "whose duties would be difficult to perform in civilian clothes or whose work in uniform would be to the interest of civilian defense."

The announcement added that the OCD would not issue or require licenses for the manufacture, sale, or purchase of such uniforms.

However, no uniforms will be considered official unless the official OCD insignia is attached to them and certificates must be shown before such insignia can be obtained.

Uniforms worn by volunteer nurses aids will not be sold, OCD added, and will be issued only by the Red Cross.

Repeal of Congress Pensions Is Initiated in Senate by Byrd

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Senator Harry Floyd Byrd (D) of Virginia introduced legislation yesterday to repeal the pensions for Congressmen provided in a recent civil service law while the Civil Service Commission said that if Congressmen were denied the retirement benefits "it would be difficult to justify any such discrimination."

Senator Byrd proposed the repealer jointly with Senators Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, and Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado. Senator Johnson told reporters that widespread "public indignation" had followed enactment of the pension provision. In the House, Representative Homer D. Angell (R) of Oregon also urged the repeal.

The Civil Service Commission issued a five-page press release to correct "a great deal of misinformation" which it said had been circulated on the subject.

"Instead of costing from $21,000,000 to $30,000,000 to retire Congressmen, as has been loosely alleged," the Commission said, "the cost of retiring all those affected, considering the very small number of members of Congress who would be able to meet the required age and service conditions at the end of this Congress, would not now be more than $80,000 per annum. If applied to the full membership, which will never at any time be the case, the cost per annum would be approximately $500,000 and not the $30,0000,000 alleged."

In connection with statements that a Congressman could obtain an annuity for life by paying only 5 per cent of his last day's pay, the release said that this was "absolutely improbable."

Courses in Spanish and Portuguese Preferred to Classics by Fund Director

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—A classical education today is "worse than useless," Dr. Evans Clark, Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, said yesterday in urging colleges and universities to produce students who are equipped mentally to survive and succeed in a war-torn world.

"We Americans are tender-minded," he told the annual Rollins College Economics Conference. "One reason for our flabbiness may be that our education gives us too idealized a picture of the world."

A classical education today, he said, "accustoms the mind to a world that is no more, and takes up precious time that had better be spent in learning about the terrifying new world that is upon us—about how it came to be and what we can do to make it fit to live in."

None of the classical and neo-classical languages are as important to the student today as are Spanish and Portuguese, the speaker said. He suggested that they be made compulsory courses in colleges.

"An urgent obligation rests on colleges and universities to produce professionals rather than amateurs," he declared. "Knowledge and judgment to meet the obligations and the crises of ordinary living are not enough. Every well-educated man should be a specialist in something—even if he doesn't go into a profession.

"We have been so bombarded by so-called 'educational matter,' which is really nothing but propaganda, that some of us have been taken in while others of us have been overtrained in discounting what everybody says. Perhaps it would be a good idea . . . to add a course in propaganda detection."

Dr. Clark was speaker on the second day's program of the conference, which has assembled economists, labor officials, and educators.

Josephus Daniels Is Back on Job As Editor of His Raleigh, N. C., Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4—A distinguished editor of the old school who laid aside his pen to become, as President Roosevelt publicly appraised him on his retirement, the "ideal good neighbor ambassador," is back in harness.

Today's Raleigh News and Observer carried the announcement that Josephus Daniels, who left Raleigh in 1933 and spent more than eight years in Mexico, would again become the active editor of the newspaper he built on his own personality. He succeeds his son, Jonathan Daniels, who will go to Washington to have a part in the nation's civilian defense setup and who edited his father's paper while the latter served at his diplomatic post.

Since his return to Raleigh, several months ago, the elder Daniels has spent much time delivering addresses, mingling with his old friends and making frequent trips to Washington, where several times he has held conferences with the President and others high in Government circles. At the same time, he has been completing memoirs which he started several years ago.

Mr. Daniels' return to active newspaper life is the occasion for no surprise on the part of his intimates, although it had been generally believed that he would simply "keep in touch" with the paper but devote most of his time to other pursuits.

When he returned from Mexico, he was met at a North Carolina airport by newspapermen who asked him if he intended to "retire from politics." His answer was: "Of course not; I've always been in politics, and I always expect to be."

Whether Mr. Daniels will seek public office is not known. He has not said he will. On the other hand, he has not announced that he will not. However, as editor of the News and Observer, he will follow the precedent set by him and will discuss, fully and freely, all political issues. He will continue active in Democratic Party councils.

'Porky,' Runt Dog, Engineers Rescue Of St. Bernard

CORUNNA, Ontario, Feb. 4 (AP)—Inseparable pals are Major 175-pound St. Bernard, and Porky, a small mongrel.

Major hasn't reached maturity as far as dog sense goes, and thereby hangs a tale.

In warm weather Major liked to swim in the St. Clair River. Yesterday he went down and tried to pioneer on ice. Major is a lot of dog for thin ice—too much, in fact—and into the water he went.

How long he kept paddling around, breaking more ice as he tried to crawl out, nobody knows. But if it wasn't for his pal Porky—well . . .

Porky made a beeline for his master, Capt. Bernard Zink of the oil tanker Britamoline, meanwhile sending up distress signals in dog language. Quite a few persons, among them Captain Zink, followed Porky back to the river bank.

They weren't able to do anything so Porky went back to town again. Soon others arrived, but all they could do was to push a long pole to Major, who by this time was too exhausted to do anything but put his paws on it.

It was then that Porky, a runt compared to the St. Bernard, jumped in to aid his pal. There was a lot of splashing, but Porky finally hauled his heavy burden close enough to shore so that the two could be pulled to safety.

Today Major was up to bones again.

Episcopal Bishops Study Spiritual Needs

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Steps to raise the spiritual morale of the millions in the nation's armed forces were discussed today as the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened a two-day session here.

The theme of the meeting, attended by more than 80 bishops from all parts of the United States, was sounded by the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill of Massachusetts who said adequate spiritual ministry to soldiers and sailors "is the most pressing, urgent and essential task facing the church."

A "discretionary fund" of $385,000, which chaplains could use in aiding soldiers or sailors who encounter personal difficulties, is part of an Army-Navy program to be drafted during the session. The fund, to be raised by the church from its membership, would provide portable altars, religious literature, pension premium payments for chaplains and aid for small parishes and mission posts near Army centers or war industries.

Senator's Now Rendering Verses on U. S. Spending

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP) — Pointing out that the Senate in six days had approved appropriations totaling $37,500,000,000, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan quipped to his colleagues:

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun,

"Sees not another billion flung at Japan and Hun."

The Michigan Senator pieced together the couplet as the Senate passed an appropriation of $3,500,000,000 for war risk insurance and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and added to it the remark:

"Mr. President, if appropriations can win this war, then it's in the bag."

Collecting 'Victory' Scrap Detroit Union's Plan

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP)—Seeking to forestall closing of furnaces at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, members of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (Congress of Industrial Organizations) started a "scrap for victory" campaign.

Stanley Cook, President of the Detroit Local, said that the union would co-operate with Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner's committee and governmental agencies in reporting sources of scrap steel. Union members also will collect scrap and deliver it to the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, where it will be weighed and payment made to owners at the established government rate.

Mr. Cook said the corporation is co-operating in the drive.

Japanese Rounded Up On Terminal Island

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 4 (AP)—Scores of Japanese fishermen and fish canners who live in shacks on Terminal Island were taken into custody Feb. 2 in a surprise dawn roundup.

FBI Agent J. W. Vincent declined to disclose the exact size of the group apprehended, but estimated the male aliens numbered 400 of the island's 2,100 Japanese residents—largest colony of Nipponese fishermen in the United States. Female aliens were not detained.

Those taken into custody will be held under Presidential warrants pending hearings before enemy alien boards.

Later, said Mr. Vincent, those aliens whom the boards do not release will be given "an opportunity to decide between leaving the country and being interned."

Terminal Island, vital naval and shipbuilding center, is less than five miles long and about a mile wide.

Many Cash War Stamps In Northeastern Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 4 (AP)—Thousands of dollars worth of defense stamps are being redeemed for cash instead of bonds in northeastern Ohio, Assistant Postmaster James L. Collins disclosed.

January stamp redemptions were $279,897, but only 44 per cent went into bonds. January stamp sales, however, exceeded the redemptions more than three times, and nearly doubled December sales.

Misuse Is Charged Of FSA Loan Fund

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Economy Committee, announced yesterday that an inquiry would be made into the use of Farm Security Administration loans for payment of state poll taxes, a practice which FSA Administrator C. B. Baldwin acknowledged had been followed.

Senator Byrd said his Committee had received complaints from Alabama that the FSA required loan applicants to pay poll taxes out of the loan proceeds.

Not only loan applicants, but all members of applicants' families of voting age have been required to establish their eligibility as voters, Senator Byrd said the Committee was informed. He added that the complaints charged that the applicants were told that this was necessary "in order to retain the subsidies and benefits they have been getting." Mr. Baldwin denied that FSA borrowers had been required to borrow funds to pay poll taxes under the threat of losing federal benefits.

Judge Puts Safety On Patriotic Basis

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Feb. 4 — Police Judge Frank D. Parent has put his safe driving campaign on a patriotic basis.

"Time is the essence of this all-out war," he told 100 persons appearing before him with traffic tickets. "Set your alarm clock a little earlier and save your tires and the nation's supply of rubber."

He opened court with the flag salute, cited figures that 26,000 men of draft age were killed in automobile accidents in 1941, and said he would revise fines upward. The penalty for drunk driving will be $100 or more hereafter, he warned.

'Pawnee Bill'

PAWNEE, Okla., Feb. 4 (AP)—Maj. Gordon W. "Pawnee Bill" Lillie, who passed on here last night, was a frontiersman, wild west showman and last surviving leader of the Oklahoma Boomers.

Pawnee Bill was captain of the Boomer movement, which had for its purpose the colonization of Oklahoma Territory.

The Boomers had become a menace to the peace of communities along the border of Oklahoma Territory and in 1888 Pawnee Bill was employed by the Wichita, Kan., Chamber of Comerce to organize the scattered bands and lead them into the new country.

Major Lillie, who took the job because the show business was in a slump, assembled about 4,000 followers and moved to Caldwell, Kan., preparatory to an invasion of Oklahoma. The pressure of this group was credited with speeding through Congress a bill opening Oklahoma for settlement in 1889.

Women's Velour Dresses? Sure, From Old Autos

JEROME, Idaho (AP) — You'd never guess where the ladies are getting those snappy tailored woolen velour suits with handbags and hats to match.

They're coming from the junk yards—the upholstery of the cars en route to the reclamation smelters.

Howard makes clothes under one of the most careful systems of manufacture . . . with laboratory tests which check textiles and tailoring at every step. We combine that with the straightest, shortest distribution system . . . direct from Howard tailor-plants to Howard stores to you.

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Interest Begins February 10

Australia to Concentrate On Hard-Hitting Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 4—With the Japanese moving steadily nearer the Australian coastline significant changes are being made in war plans here.

Australia has already made a big drive for airplane production, but Prime Minister John Curtin now announces important decisions for the speeding up of output, with concentration upon machines which are vitally important in actual warfare, in contrast with those used only for general training purposes.

The decisions can be listed as follows:

1. Increase in production program for Beaufort Bombers.
2. Production of a new type of Australian-designed bomber involving the immediate expenditure of £5,000,000.
3. The intention "not to do more than complete" the present program involving construction of Wirraway training airplanes and the Singlerow Wasp engines used in them.
4. Establishment for Air Force maintenance work of workshop units in areas as widely separated as possible.
5. The establishment of general machine shops wherever needed and repair annexes in Sydney and Melbourne, to be operated in conjunction with aircraft corporations' engine factories.

Thus the Australian war aircraft industry is moving from the stage of producing aircraft mainly for instructional purposes to concentration on the production of front-line planes.

Enough Trainers Available

The Government has more than enough training machines already completed. It is now possible to divert construction to the building of what the Prime Minister describes as "hard-punching aircraft" for the purpose of beating off Japanese raids and carrying the war to the enemy.

Priority is being given to stepping up production of Beauforts and new Australian type bombers, for which the highest hopes are held.

Australia, however, is not depending solely on its own production, Mr. Curtin emphasizes. Arrangements have been made for the steady flow of aircraft from outside the Commonwealth, particularly fighters.

It is going to cost considerable money, as Minister of Aircraft Production Donald Cameron warned when he said, "The higher wage and salary earners may be hit harder because of our aircraft needs," but these groups are willingly accepting the new burden as a contribution to saving Australia and the Empire.

Another decision which is a direct outcome of the near approach of the war regularizes the Volunteer Defense Corps, composed mainly of soldiers of the World War who are eager to play a part in home defense. This corps, which has gone through a long and thorough training, is regarded as most efficient and highly valuable in dealing with troops, as well as engaging in guerrilla warfare should the enemy attempt an invasion. But so far it has not possessed a military status recognizable by international law.

Australian 'People's Army'

Therefore members of the corps are now required to enlist formally, thereby acquiring full status as members of the Commonwealth defense forces.

Minister of the Army Frank Forde expects units of the corps to form centers of resistance throughout Australia, thereby forcing the invaders to fight for every inch of ground.

Commando units — picked shock guerrillas—have already been formed here, Mr. Forde said. Guerrillas and Commandos will operate independently of the main forces —the Militia and the Australian Imperial force.

"The Volunteer Defense Corps will be to Australia what the People's Army has been to Russia and China," declares Mr. Forde. "Branches are to be established in every town, every hamlet and every village and larger forces will be maintained in the cities. I have asked that plans be prepared so instructions can be given to civilians on how to harass any enemy attempting to invade this country."

Australian states are also playing a part in general defense plans. Chief Secretary James Baddeley of New South Wales announces the formation of a special force of civilians, organized by the police for the purpose of keeping a special watch for enemy parachute landings.

"Their job," he said, "is to keep the police informed of any suspicious moves or occurrences and the police will pass on the information immediately to the military."

According to Mr. Baddeley, this force has been especially trained to afford an information network throughout the country districts.

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Wide World

Laurence S. Kuter

Staff officer of the Army Air Force, now a temporary Lieutenant Colonel whose permanent rank is captain, has been selected by President Roosevelt for advancement over hundreds of senior officers to the temporary rank of Brigadier General. Confirmation of his promotion by the Senate would make him the youngest general officer in the Army.

How Americans Foiled Japan In Night Battle in Luzon

The following account of the way in which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces foiled the Japanese attempt to land on the American flank from barges is furnished by Clark Lee, an Associated Press correspondent in the Philippines.

WITH THE U. S. FORCES IN BATAAN, Feb. 4 (AP)—In the most spectacular battle yet fought in Luzon, American naval, land and air units early yesterday broke up a strong Japanese attempt to land from the China Sea on the American left flank.

Many Japanese landing boats were sunk under a storm of American machine-gun and artillery fire and aerial bombing.

Scores of Japanese troops were killed outright or drowned. Small enemy groups succeeded in reaching shore but were cornered quickly on the west coast of this wooded peninsula.

The area now is being mopped up by Filipino Scouts who are masters of jungle warfare.

Fought Under Full Moon

The battle was fought under a brilliant full moon.

Against the cloudless sky the tracer bullets of machine guns and antiaircraft made flaming paths of red and orange.

The Navy and Army air force co-ordinated perfectly in beating off the Japanese attempt.

The Japanese landing boats were sighted far up the coast, escorted by a warship—either a large destroyer or a light cruiser.

Army shore defenses immediately were placed on the alert to repel an enemy landing.

The boats were about 40 feet long, motor-driven and carrying 30 to 50 men each, protected by sheet metal and armed with machine guns.

Shore Batteries in Action

As the Japanese approached, the American shore defenders curtained the beaches with bullets and shrapnel.

With many Japanese struggling in the water as the result of this fire, others pushed on toward land.

American planes suddenly dived out of the night.

The pilots selected their targets in the moonlight, dropped their bombs, then roared low and heavily strafed the Japanese.

The paths of the diving planes could be followed easily by their tracer bullets.

Sometimes they came almost straight down, zoomed and rolled in again at steep angles.

The Japanese warship antiaircraft guns sent tracer shells at the planes, ineffectually.

As the planes roared off, an American patrol vessel pitched into the middle of the remaining Japanese boats and attacked the warship; which still was attempting to cover a landing with its guns. The Japanese warship fled under the attack.

Learn New Methods

Details of the Navy's participation cannot now be disclosed, but it can be stated that the Navy was very much in the midst of the action.

Likewise, it can be disclosed that another Japanese landing attempt several days ago was checkmated by a force of American sailors and aviators, fighting on land with rifles in the Bataan jungles.

The Americans were unfamiliar with this type of fighting, but learned quickly.

The sailors were without ships; the aviators without planes, so they all became adept at tossing grenades, avoiding ambush, camouflaging machine guns and taking advantage of the natural cover.

The sailors and fliers pushed the Japanese onto the peninsula, where the Filipino Scouts took over the job and annihilated the enemy with the assistance of shelling from a naval patrol vessel.

Commander Francis J. Bridget, naval aviator and former United States Air Attaché at Tokyo, directed the early phase of the operations in a manner which won the praise of the Army officers.

France: Lack of Materials Critical

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Once again Nazi Germany has proved its incapacity of winning over the populations of the occupied territories. The failure is particularly manifest in the newly annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine where a German-speaking population was mentally prepared to accept German rule. To date, discontent and unrest in Alsace-Lorraine is growing as it is in all other parts of German-occupied Europe.

After the French defeat and the German forces had entered the former "Reichsland," they met with nothing of the same enthusiasm which greeted the French "liberators" in 1918. But the majority of the population had resigned themselves to their fate and were prepared to become Germans once more.

For the Germans capitalized on French awkwardness in dealing with the complicated problem of assimilating Alsatians and Lorrainers. The autonomist movement which aimed at a kind of home-rule had succeeded in gaining followers among a large part of the population. German propaganda had been most successful in these provinces. It was propaganda founded on cultural affinity in a land where 90 per cent of the population is German-speaking, and resistance against the centralized French administration. It was a propaganda based on economic discontent and on a strong anti-semitic bias. During the first few weeks of the German occupation many soldiers of Alsatian origin renounced their French citizenship and were willing to join the German Army.

French Influence Rooted Out

The Germans immediately began to Germanize the provinces. All communication with the rest of France, even with the occupied territory, was cut off. No peace treaty had been signed, but Germany nevertheless annexed Alsace-Lorraine. Within a few days all French officials had been dismissed and replaced by Germans. In schools and in religious services the French language was prohibited. Joseph Bürkel, the Nazi district leader, whose experience in the Saar as well as in Austria made him particularly suitable for this new job, was nominated commissar for the two provinces. On taking over he declared "that the population of Alsace-Lorraine would have to choose between German and French citizenship, and those who voted for French would have to leave immediately."

Before the German Occupation many Frenchmen and Jews had already left and the exodus continued. But the rate at which voluntary emigration proceeded did not satisfy the Nazis. The Gestapo was set to work. In October, 1940, 30,000 Alsatians and Lorrainers suspected of pro-French sympathies were seized by the German police and sent to Unoccupied France. All they were allowed to take with them was their handbaggage and five thousand francs in currency; the remainder of their property was confiscated. This cruel treatment of the French which at that moment still had some illusions regarding Franco-German collaboration profoundly shocked public opinion in France.

The Pétain Government protested to the Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden. This was the first official protest of Vichy France, and the German Army, anxious to keep up France's war production, intervened with the Nazi Party. The expulsions were temporarily discontinued.

If the French population in Alsace-Lorraine were badly treated by the Nazis, the Jews fared worse. Jewish residents in these two provinces were liquidated. Of the 20,000 Jews who lived in the provinces at the time of the German occupation, 15,000 were soon expelled. Many were compelled to leave on an hour or even 15 minutes' notice, and their property was confiscated. In August, 1940, Germany introduced the Nuremberg laws and the liquidating of Jewish religious property began. The famous synagogue of Strasbourg, a building of great artistic value, was burned to the ground; the synagogue in Nancy became a fodder-depot for the German Army; others were handed over to various Party-organizations. The process continues and the Nazi goal is to make the annexed provinces completely "judenrein" (free of Jews) in 1942.

Soon Disillusioned

The Alsace-Lorraine "Autonomists" had long fought the French administration and had thus, consciously or unconsciously, paved the way for separation from France. They disliked the French who were incapable of understanding the special problem of a mixed population and who merely tried to absorb them. They had hoped that Germany, which had strongly supported the autonomist fight, would now give special consideration to regionalist demands. They were soon to be disillusioned. Alsace-Lorraine under German rule has administratively been linked to the German "land" of Baden. In the administration few, if any, positions were made available to Autonomist leaders. Key posts were taken over by Nazi officials who arrived from the Reich. If the Germans dismissed French functionaries, they also purged the administration of Alsace-Lorraine officials.

The Nazis were particularly anxious to control education. Local teachers were sent to the Reich to pass a test in a Nazi educational clinic. Their places were taken by 100 per cent Nazi school teachers from the Reich. New Administration Schools were set up in Strasbourg, Mulhouse, and Colmar, where applicants for administrative posts had to be educated in the "Nazi-spirit."

In the economic field, the first consequence of the German occupation was a revival of business activity. As early as 1939 the French authorities had begun to evacuate key industries from the provinces, in anticipation of a possible German bombing. This transfer of leading industries had badly crippled the industrial activity of the provinces. In spite of subsidies from the French Treasury, unemployment figures in Alsace-Lorraine compared unfavorably with those in other parts of France.

Labor Resistance Organized

Under the German occupation Alsace-Lorraine's industry soon began to work at top-speed. The industrial plants were re-organized by the Germans and incorporated into the German war economy. Unemployment disappeared and a labor shortage began to be felt. But the strict discipline which curbs the activities of workers in the Reich and to which they have already become accustomed, does not agree with the more independent temperament of the Alsace-Lorraine worker. Strikes occurred, and since Germany began to attack Russia, Labor resistance in Alsace-Lorraine has become organized. The Communist Party had numerous followers in the industrial cities of Alsace-Lorraine. The Communists had always opposed the French administration and had often supported the Autonomist claims. Their opposition has now been turned against the Nazis.

The tragic condition of the two provinces which culturally as well as economically depend equally on France and Germany continues. "Hans im Schnokeloch," the hero of Alsace-Lorraine folklore, can never be satisfied. Instead of forming the connecting link between the two great nations he always has been the bone of contention. He never could be completely assimilated either to the French or to the Germans.

The French as well as the Germans have repeatedly tried to crush popular resistance in Alsace-Lorraine but they have never succeeded. Nazi rule, however, is certainly the greatest ordeal through which the country has ever passed. A recent report from Alsace-Lorraine after 19 months of Nazi rule states: "The country was never so anti-German and so pro-French as it is today."

But many believe that a lasting solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question can be found only in the framework of a new federalist Europe; a Europe which tolerates the individuality of small nations instead of trying to crush them.

French Materials Still Go to Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

French industries continue to suffer from a shortage of basic materials, reports to the Department of Commerce show. Production of certain of these, such as coal, cement and aluminum has been at near record levels but mainly for German account. All French centers have complained of inadequate deliveries of coal, despite a moderate increase in production in the occupied zone and normal arrivals from Belgium.

These complaints have been attributed to exhaustion of reserves last spring when industrial activity was at a minimum. In Unoccupied France, even maximum production is insufficient for local needs, and a severe shortage is anticipated. Cement output has been high in the occupied zone, but over 90 per cent has been reserved for the occupation authorities.

Exhaustion of visible reserves of nonferrous metals has held up production by industries using even minor amounts. Metal collections by Government agencies throughout France have been considerably below expectations.

Nazi Rations Double Italy's

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP)—Announcement of German food allowances for the period Feb. 8 to March 9 today showed that the Germans still are maintaining a wartime diet more than twice that of some Nazi-occupied territory and almost double the Italian rations.

German rations of such staples as bread, flour, meat and sugar are not changed by the new orders, while a few other items, including butter, cheese and eggs, are increased slightly. During the month Germans will be allowed 62½ grams (2.2 ounces) of butter and the same amount of cheese—very little, yet an improvement over their January allowance.

They will get two eggs each, compared to none at all in the past month.

These increases are due to continued imports from the occupied countries, which must deliver certain amounts to the Reich regardless of their own needs. Travelers returning from France report that German purchasing commissions both in the occupied and unoccupied zones are buying food at much higher prices than the French can afford to pay.

A good harvest year also has enabled Germany to export wheat to Finland. But while she apparently still has ample grain to feed her own people and those fighting with her, increasing demands are being made on the occupied countries to keep the Nazi reserves from diminishing.

De Valera Warns Eire Farmers Bread Shortage Is Near

DUBLIN, Eire, Feb. 4 (AP) — Prime Minister Eamon de Valera urged Eire's farmers yesterday to increase crop production so the country could not be "held up to ransom" through lack of food.

Mr. de Valera, who has voiced strong objections to the arrival of United States troops across the border in Northern Ireland, warned that before the next harvest the Irish must face a "considerable shortage of bread."

"We are becoming cut off more and more from the outer world," he told farmers at Naas, County Kildare.

"The danger of actual attack threatening the country may become greater. The production of actual supplies will be a valuable contribution to the great national effort to maintain our freedom. . . ."

Australia Seeks Special Food For Nippon Internees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 4—The Australian Federal Government is facing an immediate problem relating to Japanese internees. These include many who are unused to the western diet. Their staple diet consists of rice and special marine and other foods not usually wanted in Australia.

The Government has been calling on the advice of a dietitian for the purpose of making sure that internees get the type of foods they enjoy.

Army Minister Francis Forde, in making this arrangement, added the hope that the Japanese treat captured Allied nationals with similar consideration.

British Columbia West of Cascades 'Protected Area'

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (CP)—British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains and including the villages of Terrace and Hope has been defined a "protected area" under the Defense of Canada regulations.

The order defining the area was published Feb. 2 in a special edition of the Canada Gazette and went into effect Jan. 31.

The link separating the protected area from other parts of the Province is defined in the order as "commencing at boundary point No. 7 on the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska."

The line follows the Cascade Mountains south, jogging around the villages of Hope and Terrace, and ending at the United States border. All islands are included in the area.

Enough Welders At Seattle Yard

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 4 (AP)—Puget Sound shipyard officials reported yesterday that enough welders were back at work to insure continuous production of the multi-million dollar war program.

R. J. Lamont, President of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, said the back-to-work march in Seattle yards had reached such proportions the management did not care whether more came back or not.

Seattle welders said they would adopt secret new strategy in the walkout, but Tacoma welders asserted they did not know of such a plan.

Mr. Lamont commented, "when a man says he has a secret plan for bucking the United States Government, I'm not much interested in it. I think the F. B. I. might be."

Welders made no comment on a statement issued yesterday by defense officials which branded the walkout as "an attempted impairment of the war effort."

Canadian Firm to Make Fairchild Trainer Planes

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Under a license agreement with the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corporation, Canada will manufacture Fairchild trainers powered by in-line, air-cooled engines for use in the Canadian training system, the Corporation announces.

To be made to supply basic pilot training elements, the Canadian version of the craft—similar to trainers in use in the United States and South and Central America—has been designated as the PT-26.

The license agreement was made by Ralph Bell, Director General of Aircraft Production in the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, and Richard S. Boutelle of the Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md.

Unemployment Drops At Rapid Rate In St. Pierre-Miquelon

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (CP)—A 45 per cent decline in unemployment among the island inhabitants of St. Pierre-Miquelon since Free French naval forces seized the former Vichy possessions Dec. 24 was reported in a Free French Information Service dispatch from the islands made public by Free French headquarters in Ottawa.

The dispatch reported Feb. 2 considerable acceleration in the business, economic, and social life of the population. Particular expansion, it said, was being experienced by the weaving industry and those engaged in carpentry and dressmaking. A training school for naval cadets has been opened.

American Recruits Banned by Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (CP)—Orders have gone out to recruiting centers of the Canadian armed forces not to accept Americans for enlistment now that the United States is actively engaged in the war.

Recently it was announced that steps were being taken by authorities of Canada and the United States looking to the return to the United States for enlistment in the American forces of those Americans who want to do so.

Canadian Trains to Stop For Shift to New Time

MONTREAL, Feb. 4 (CP)—All railway trains in transit in Canada will stop at the nearest station at the "zero" hour—2 a. m. Feb. 9—to change over from standard to daylight time, it was announced by C. P. Riddell, General Secretary of the Railway Association of Canada.

London Expert Urges Paid Civil Defense Officials in Canada

TORONTO, Feb. 3 (CP) — A. Emil Davies, former Chairman of the London County Council, the body primarily responsible for London's air-raid precautions, yesterday recommended the placing of paid, trained officials in positions of responsibility in civilian defense organizations on this continent.

Mr. Davies, former journalist and lecturer on economics at the University of Leeds, arrived in Toronto during the week end on a lecture tour of the Continent sponsored by the British Government and the American Municipal Association. He will address civilian defense organizations on London's preparation for the blitzkrieg.

Mr. Davies said a paid and trained defense personnel had been found necessary in England. In addition to this measure, London's firemen were increased from 3,000 to 30,000, virtually all of whom were paid professional firemen, he said.

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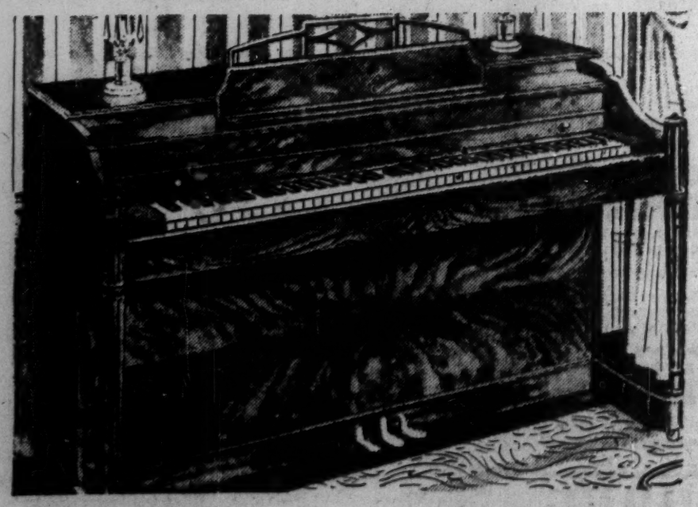

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Soviets Push Reinforced Nazis Back Toward Smolensk Anchor

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—An intense renewal of the Russian main drive west of Moscow is hurling reinforced German divisions back upon the key Nazi invasion base at Smolensk, 230 miles west of the Capital, the Government newspaper Izvestia reported today.

It said heavy fighting was in progress in several vital towns in the central sector, where front dispatches reported many villages and towns in Smolensk Province already cleared of the invaders.

The Red Army counteroffensive into the Donets Basin at the same time was said to be progressing, with the Soviet High Command's strategy of constant flanking and outflanking maneuvers keeping the German divisions off balance all along the line.

Russian troops which captured Petrovskye, a district center 75 miles east of Kharkov, the Russian Pittsburgh, were said to be pursuing the remnants of the 298th and 68th German Infantry Divisions southwestward. Mobile units moving forward south of Kharkov were reported to have swept into Krasnopavlosk, 16 miles north of Lozovaya.

A high Russian military authority just returned from the front said that in many sectors the Germans appeared to have reached some sort of fortifications and were throwing fresh reserves of men and machines into a stand, discarding their earlier tactics of withdrawing and at the same time rescuing as much material as possible.

Red Army dispatches cited as typical of the Nazi effort to bring up reinforcements the fact that in the Orel sector the 88th German Division and a special "SS" (Elite Guard) division were flown to Orel from France, then rushed to the front by car.

In the north around Kalinin one Red Army unit was credited with destroying 2,000 Germans and recapturing 40 occupied places in three days.

Japan Copies Nazi 'Liberation' In Propagandizing Filipinos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Further analysis of the Tokyo short-wave propaganda drive, paralleling Japanese military thrusts in the Pacific war, reveals an effort hatched in Berlin to promote a wave of religious as well as racial feeling against the anti-Axis powers, particularly in the Philippines.

If the Nipponese pupils of Herr Goebbels are eager, however, they are not always apt. For example:

While picturing alleged pro-Japanese activities in captured Manila by native (Roman) Catholics and Protestants alike, the Tokyo voices-of-the-air also make this remarkable appeal to the Filipinos to accept Japanese invasion of their islands as divinely ordained:

"Actions of a God are just and righteous. Actions of a people acting under God are also just and righteous. Since the heavenly Japanese Emperor is a god, the Japanese Army under His Highness also is just and righteous."

"Common Trust" Claimed

The same speaker added that since Japanese soldiers "were brought up on religion," the natives of Manila have learned by contact since they entered that city their true character. The Nipponese troops have been greeted there, he added, with cries that "the angels have come, the angels that we awaited so long have descended," and soon "a common trust and love" developed between the troops of occupation and the natives.

Another Tokyo version stressed the "new and stronger position in Greater East Asia" assigned to the Filipinos by Japanese "liberators," promised help in reconstruction of Japanese-bombed Manila, and assured "freedom of worship" under Japanese rule.

"(Philippine) church bells are striking, their merry notes pealing out to the land," the voice added.

Charges of Desecration

More specifically, and obviously addressed more to religious groups in this country than in the islands, the Tokyo short wave recently asserted that the Catholic Bishop of Manila, and the Papal representative in the Philippines had joined in co-operation with the Japanese for creation of the "new order" in Asia and urged island Catholics to like action. That was matched by a charge that American "desecration" of a suburban monastery to turn it into an airplane assembly plant had been "discovered."

Another Tokyo item short-waved for American reception told of a reputed meeting of Philippine Protestants in January "under good offices of Japanese authorities" in Manila which included 50 leading figures. Resolutions pledging "co-operation with Japaese forces" were adopted, the Tokyo voice said.

These are only random excerpts from monitored short-wave outgivings from Tokyo. They furnish too close a parallel to similar Berlin broadcasts, however, not to disclose Herr Goebbels as 'the real source.

Axis Pagan Gods

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Berlin Radio broadcast beamed for East Asia declared today that "the Japanese and German pagan gods are symbols of the same pure Aryianism."

The radiocast, heard by NBC, identified Wotan, old god of German mythology, with the Japanese "god of the sun and the winds," and said the two were "similar in character and meaning" and were an actual bond between the countries.

"Both gods," the radiocast said, "are watching over their people to keep them in military and patriotic spirit."

[Wotan, known to the early Scandinavians as Odin and the Anglo-Saxons as Woden, was the chief duty of the Teutonic paneiheon and also was sometimes represented as a dealer in magic and dispenser of victory.

The Japanese "god of the sun and the winds" presumably is the German propagandists' identification of the ranking deity of the Shinto pantheon, the sun goddess Amaterasu, whom the Japanese consider the divine ancestress of their race.]

Free French Supplies Moving

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Landborne war supplies for Libya and the Southeast Asian battlefront are being moved across Central Africa on two roads recently completed from the Cameroons to Khartoum on the Nile, Free French headquarters announced today.

The routes, 1,500 to almost 2,000 miles long, were laid through the jungle country by the Free French and thousands of native workmen.

The northernmost of the two routes, used when the other is bogged down during rainy seasons, runs from the Port of Douala in Free French Equatorial Africa northeast to Fort Archambault and thence east through the Ubangi country and the Sudan to Khartoum.

The second route runs east to Bangui on the Congo River, thence on east to Juba and the White Nile which it follows north to Khartoum. This route is being improved with bridges and ferries for year-round use, the Free French said.

Allied Casualties At Hong Kong, 4,000

OTTAWA, Feb. 4 (AP)—British casualties at Hong Kong, including Canadians, were 4,000 killed or wounded, "at a very rough guess," the Defense Minister, J. L. Ralston, told the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. Ralston said it was estimated that the whole Hong Kong garrison numbered about 12,000 and that about one third were casualties in the Japanese assault. He was quoting a message received by the British War Office.

There were two Canadian regiments at Hong Kong.

Amsterdam Under Nazi Near-Siege

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today measures approaching a state of siege had been imposed by Nazi authorities upon Amsterdam as a result of demonstrations and sabotage.

No civilians may go outdoors after 8 p. m. and street cars stop running at 7.

The dispatch quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Stockholms Tidningen.

Belgians Vanished During Trial Wait

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Valenciennes Jail was so full, the newspaper La France Socialiste said yesterday, that 50 indicted Belgians were allowed to go free awaiting trial.

And when the Judge called them for trial, every one of the 50 had disappeared. So they were sentenced in absentia. The charge was undisclosed.

Molotoff Aides Named To Soviet Defense Board

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—Anastas Mikoyan, Commissar for Foreign Trade, and Nikolai Voznesensky, who for the past year has served as first assistant to Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff, today were appointed additional members of the Russian Defense Committee.

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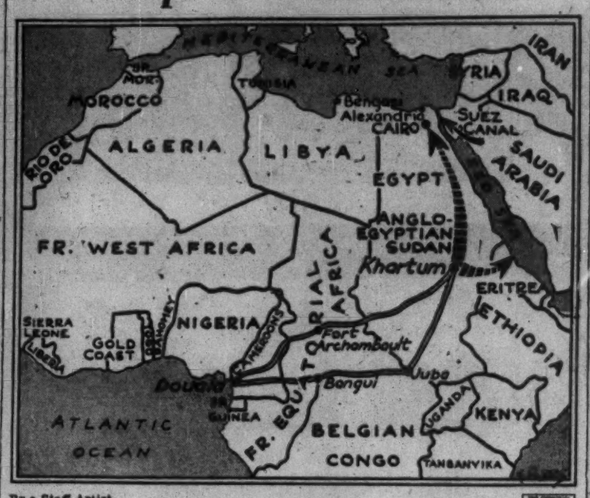

By a Staff Artist

From America to Africa

Two newly completed roads connecting Douala, French Equatorial Africa, with Khartoum, will offer supply routes for United States goods destined for the master United States base now building in Eritrea, and for Cairo.

Derna Abandoned by British; Major Clash in Libya Due

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—British forces have abandoned Derna, falling back 50 miles in two days on their coastal flank in Libya, a British military commentator declared today.

This was an interpretation of a somewhat obscure Cairo communiqué which said that imperial rearguards had completed "their movement from their last covering positions" about the port, 160 miles northeast of Bengasi and 95 miles west of Tobruk, and had rejoined the main British column.

He would not say there was ground for optimism in Libya.

This source called the situation "extraordinary" in that the right flank of the British line has fallen far back while the left flank, made up of mobile columns, still was waging an offensive far out in the desert in the Msus area, around the bend of the Gulf of Sidra about 120 airline miles southwest of Derna.

In Pivotal Position

"I interpret the communiqué to mean the Indian Fourth Division left Derna, presumably in a pivotal movement in a southeasterly direction to join up with the main body," he said.

The main British force in Libya was declared, however, not yet to have clashed with the Axis assault troops which now have pushed roughly two thirds of the way back from El Agheila, highwater mark of Britain's westward drive, to the starting point on the Egyptian frontier.

The action so far has involved only patrols and covering units, British sources said.

An authoritative British source, meanwhile, declared that the pick of Germany's U-boat commanders and crews had been shifted to the Mediterranean to help guard the flow of reinforcements to Field Marshal Gen. Erwin Rommel's North African army.

He said other factors which had helped the Axis get men and supplies across the Mediterranean were:

1. The use of considerably stronger surface and air convoys.
2. Transport of some supplies on speedy cruisers and destroyers which are more difficult to intercept than slower transport vessels.
3. Weather which recently has been unfavorable to interception.

Wins Victoria Cross

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John C. Campbell, an artillery commander in Libya who replaced one of his wounded gunners and kept on firing even after being wounded himself, has been given the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for valor, it was announced today.

The officer was decorated for his part in the fighting last Nov. 21 and 22 in the Libyan battlefront at Rezegh.

His courage during the two-day fight was described as an inspiration to his men and a "direct cause of very heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy."

Six Deny Platinum Smuggling Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Six persons were under arrest here today, charged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with smuggling platinum out of the United States in violation of a presidential proclamation putting the precious metal on the essential supply list. The platinum was said to have been carried overseas to German buyers by members of steamship crews.

The defendants, arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward E. Fay in the Federal Building in Brooklyn yesterday, pleaded not guilty and were held for hearing on March 4. They were charged with having conspired with five other persons arrested last June, two of the earlier group having been stewards on the Pan-American Clippers plying between New York and Lisbon, Portugal.

Despite the earlier arrests, according to James D. Saver, Assistant United States Attorney, the other six continued to operate the smuggling ring and were able to send at least 500 ounces of platinum out of this country.

U. S. Financial Aid To Collegians Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Federal financial aid on a broad scale to accelerate the education of college youth, for assurance of "an adequate and continuous supply of men and women trained for various wartime services," was proposed today by the Wartime Education Commission.

The Commission, established by the Federal Education Office, recommended also that Federal funds be provided to pay the added costs that colleges incur by maintaining special programs in fields essential to the war effort.

The 30 Commission members, representing various education associations, made no estimate of the amount of Federal funds needed, in their report to John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

They suggested that direct grants be made to qualified, needy students who want to speed up their studies in connection with the war effort, and that funds be made available for the part-time employment of students who could not otherwise continue their education, regardless of whether they actually were studying in fields directly related to the war.

Closer British Ties Planned by Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 4 (AP)—Former Premier Husein Rauf Orbay, reputed to be a firm friend of Britain and probably the foremost Turkish advocate of Turkish-American amity, was reported slated for appointment as Ambassador to London.

He would succeed Ambassador Rushdi Aras who, the reports say, is expected to be nominated as a deputy in Turkey's National Assembly.

Foreign diplomatic sources regarded the prospective appointment as new evidence of close ties between Britain and Turkey, its noncombatant ally.

Farouk Asks Support Of Egyptian People For Fusion Regime

CAIRO, Feb. 4 (AP)—King Farouk called on the Egyptian people yesterday to support his efforts toward forming a Government of National Union. The Government of Husein Sirry Pasha resigned Feb. 2 as a result of internal difficulties.

The King's appeal was interpreted as meaning the Monarch would ask Mustapha Nahas Pasha, head of the Wafd, to form a coalition government embracing virtually all political groups. The Wafd is Egypt's largest political party and Mustapha Nahas Pasha conferred with the King earlier in the day.

The Wafd had refused to participate in recent Cabinets on grounds that the elections which returned the present Chamber were unfair. If the effort to form the proposed Cabinet succeeds, Egypt will have a United Front Government for the first time since the war began.

Pacific Longshoremen Get Living Costs Offsets

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (AP)—Pay increases of 10 cents an hour straight time and 15 cents an hour overtime, awarded to offset rising prices and spur workers to increase production, went into effect today for about 12,000 Pacific Coast longshoremen.

The increases were granted by Dean Wayne L. Morse, coast arbitrator, who fixed the base wage for longshoremen in all Pacific Coast ports except Port Angeles, Anacortes and Tacoma, Wash., at $1.10 an hour straight time and $1.65 an hour overtime.

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U. S. Headquarters Urged for Anti-Axis 'Column'

By William Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—A proposal for formation of a world headquarters in America for co-ordination of underground anti-Axis movements now under way in a Europe whose population was declared to be 90 per cent opposed to Hitler's domination, was today before the United Governments, placed there by a round-table of one-time European government officials, refugee editors and members of the Continent's governments-in-exile, held here under the auspices of the Free World Association.

The findings at the round-table, which included estimates that under-cover resistance in nations overrun by Germany had slowed production 20 to 30 per cent, are reported in the February issue of Free World, out this week.

Taking part in the discussion, which was led by Louis Dolivet, were Charles A. Davila, formerly Rumanian Minister to the United States; General Julius Deutsch, formerly Minister of War in the Republic of Austria; J. A. Goris, Commissioner of Information for Belgium; James Huizinga, chief of the Netherlands Information Bureau; W. Malinowski, Polish representative; Finn Moe, Director of the Norwegian Information Bureau, and Jan Papanek, chief of the Czechoslovakian Information Service.

Help to Allies

"It is evident that 250,000,000 men and women, living at present in Europe under fascist control, and representing 15,000 political divisions, can be, if they are really firm and organized for resistance, of great help to the Allies," Mr. Dolivet declared, leading off the discussion.

"Their action may make possible a relatively quick Allied invasion of the European continent. Their resistance is important for future organization because it will help to establish a world democratic movement and strengthen the ties already uniting Europe to the Americas, to the British Empire, to Russia, and to the Far East."

As one means of uniting the anti-fascist elements, General Deutsch said his Viennese informants had suggested there be anti-Nazi radiocasts throughout the day so that "black listeners" could receive the news whenever they tuned in. Propaganda, he suggested, should, however, be specialized to fit the city or state to which it was directed, whether by way of radio or by leaflets dropped from airplanes.

Leaflets Successful

Words of encouragement printed on leaflets by the Belgian Government in London and dropped from airplanes over Belgium have proved successful, Mr. Goris reported, since excerpts have appeared in the underground papers shortly after. He said financing of resisting groups in occupied countries was one of the best possible material aids to resistance, reporting that recently the editor of the underground La Libre Belgique had visited London, conferred with the Belgian Government there and returned safely again to Belgium.

Mr. Dolivet suggested that for the direction of all underground European affairs an international headquarters should be established, to which Mr. Papanek agreed, declaring that from the United States the underground elements "should be reached daily and directly by well-organized propaganda."

As the round-table turned to the present status of secret movements in the conquered countries of Europe, Mr. Malinowski said the chief task of the Polish groups for two years has not been to ask people to fight, but to ask them to wait, before beginning their guerrilla warfare, until the most effective moment should arrive. He said there was no Quisling party whatsoever in Poland.

Very Few Quislings

Belgium, according to Mr. Goris, has seen several underground papers spring up, including the famous "Libre Belgique" and "Le Belge," their staffs comprising businessmen, priests, intellectuals and students. As for Norway, Mr. Moe said:

"There are very few Quislings in each district and it is easy to count them. We speak of the German terror in Norway, but there is more terror for the Germans and the traitors."

In Austria ill-feeling against the Nazis is growing month by month, according to General Deutsch. The war against Russia is becoming more and more unpopular. Among the Viennese workers there are few Nazis, and among the farmers and middle class people hostility is growing steadily, he added. He said the working class already had resorted to acts of resistance, beginning by slowing down factory output. In October, 1941, one of the biggest metal plants in Austria burned down near Vienna, destroying thousands of military cars there for repair. When a military depot on the Danube was set afire, the Nazis announced that 20 Czech workers had been hanged. The executed men were not Czechs, General Deutsch said, but Viennese workers who had revolted against Nazi rule.

Gestapo Avoids War Fronts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One reason for a recent wave of excessive activity on the part of the Gestapo in German-occupied Poland is that German Army leaders have for some time been demanding that members of the Gestapo and SS guards serve at the front.

To avoid such military service the Gestapo and SS have been endeavoring to show that sabotage and subversive activities are so on the increase in Poland that they cannot be spared.

Certainly these two organizations have been having everything their own way. The Gestapo has practically unlimited power, which has made it exceedingly unpopular with the Army.

Members of the Gestapo are handsomely paid, live off the best to be had, are exceedingly well dressed. They form a class quite apart, are gradually ceasing to be police and becoming a kind of political and propertied aristocracy. This state of affairs arouses the envy of other German officials and of Army men.

In Warsaw the headquarters of the Gestapo are in the Ministry of Education, a fine modern building in one of the Capital's most attractive neighborhoods, and where least damage was done during the September bombardment. The name of the avenue has been changed to Strasse der Polizei.

In this building also are the headquarters of the regular police, who have further accommodation in the University of Warsaw buildings. A third police center is the Polish Sejm or Parliament House and Sejm Hotel. These buildings are all spacious, and the fact that so much room is required for police location presumably speaks eloquently for the need of watchfulness on the part of the Germans in Poland.

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National Registration Planned For Women Seeking War Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—Nationwide registration of all women willing to take jobs in the war effort is being planned by the War Production Board, Miss Thelma McKelvy, member of the WPB Labor Division disclosed today in testimony before the House Defense Migration Committee.

The inventory of feminine availability to take work in factories, canneries, on the farm and in maintenance of essential civilian services, will be voluntary, but in event of a long war, may become compulsory, Miss McKelvy said.

As many as 8,000,000 women could be inducted into a total war effort if necessary, the WPB women's labor chief estimated. "If we can succeed in using effectively our potentially great force of women workers, we need have no doubt about meeting any labor requirements for war production," she said.

For practical reasons the registration will not be held until after the Feb. 16 registration of man power between the ages of 18 and 65.

Reason for Drive

The recruiting drive is planned, Miss McKelvy told the Committee, to secure a complete, though voluntary registration of all women willing to take a job to assist in the war effort, whether they are normally part of the labor force or not.

The registration will probably be undertaken by the United States Employment Service, rather than the Selective Service which is registering man power.

With regard to compulsory registration, Miss McKelvy explained: "In this country we have not yet felt a need for such registration nor is a need foreseen in the immediate future.

"But," she added, "we are engaged in an all-out war in which all civilians, men and women alike, have important roles. We cannot predict the limits of our future needs and the only wise course is to prepare for every eventuality.

"All planning will b co-ordinated with the War and Navy Departments, the United States Employment Service, and the civilian defense authorities so that if and when a compulsory registration is needed to further the war effort, it can be carried out efficiently and with the minimum amount of disturbance or disruption," she told the Committee.

Other Steps Planned

Other immediate WPB steps to accelerate the entrance of women into war work will include:

An immediate inventory by the United States Employment Service of the skills and occupational experience of women already registered for work with the 1,500 public employment offices.

Gearing vocational training courses and plant-training programs to include more women.

Development of plans to insure suitable conditions of work for women, including equitable wage rates and hours, health and safety measures in factories and advice on housing and living quarters.

Miss McKelvy told the Committee that the 2,000,000 new workers to be brought into the labor market in 1942 for war work will be mainly women.

Emphasis to date in defense training programs has been chiefly on "refreshing" unemployed male workers, she pointed out, though the trend has been in the direction of acceptance of women in anticipation of greater outlets of employment.

Picture Rapidly Changing

Women, up to this time, she said, have generally been taught in separate classes, but she predicted that segregation will disappear as men and women work together in greater numbers during the war period.

Though the number of women placed in defense industry factory jobs is small compared with the number of men, the picture is rapidly changing on the West Coast, in Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, Miss McKelvy told the Committee.

The most striking increases in women's employment last year, she reported, were made in professional and managerial occupations, where placements of women rose from 20 to 29 per cent of all placements in this group. This gain she attributed to continuing increase in job opportunities and growing shortages of highly-trained men in this field.

Latest available WPB information indicates that women are employed today in only 27 national defense occupations, though an analysis of the duties performed by workers indicates that 251 are apparently suitable for women, Miss McKelvy said. Of a list of 623 essential defense occupations, only 57 have been labeled "unsuitable for women."

Major Deficiencies Cited

Aside from actual work experience, the major deficiency in women's qualifications for skilled jobs is usually a lack of mathematics and manual training, the Committee was told.

Employment of new women will be postponed for a period by priorities unemployment of men and of experienced women workers, Miss McKelvy said. Legal restrictions on night work, readjustments in plant facilities, and the necessity of making employers realize that women must be paid "equal pay for equal work" in order to prevent a lowering of wage standards may also hold up their entrance into jobs in some cases, she said.

After the war, Miss McKelvy is warning women, they will be expected to give their jobs back to men released from the armed forces.

Pearl Harbor 'Our' Fault Is Mrs. Roosevelt's View

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4 (AP)—The American people should look in the mirror, believes Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, if they would fix blame for the disaster at Pearl Harbor. In an interview here she said:

"People are so apt to blame officials. They forget that those officials reflected the people, as the people were reflected in Congress. They forget that those officials asked for money—to fortify Guam, for instance—and that Congress refused it. We too often look for a scapegoat for ourselves, when we really are the ones to blame."

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Antiques: Battersea Enamelware

Decorative work made in England between 1750 and 1800 much sought by collectors.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the much-sought products of the era from 1750 to 1800 which is allied to the making of china and porcelain is known by the general name of Battersea ware. It is allied, since the decorations are similar, and so are enamel coatings which cover copper bodies of small objects which make up the great majority of forms in which it is found.

The group here pictures typical pieces, which are mostly for toilet uses and in part decorative. The little boxes were designed to hold face patches, cosmetics, and the like and are known in England as "cabinet pieces." The largest, at top right, is of unusual size—a writing box. This piece shows clearly the manner of construction, the six panels (top, bottom, ends, front and back) being joined by embossed and gilded strips of copper, and probably soldered within as well.

By no means all of this English enamel ware made after 1750 came from the small plant in Battersea, called York House, and situated not far from the present Battersea and Albert bridges across the Thames. Battersea is, however, the earliest known English eighteenth century source and as such the name has come to be applied commonly to all this English enamel ware.

Expert collectors discriminate intelligently, and attribute examples to this factory or that, but most others are content with "Battersea" for all of it. As with the American expression, "Sandwich" pressed glass, the first recognized source name of the ware was applied to all that had similar appearance. Now it is known that numerous other factories shortly were turning out glass which is difficult to distinguish from that coming from the plant at Sandwich, Mass., where the type originated.

Sheet Copper Is Basis

The soft sheet copper that is the basis for all these pieces is readily given the desired shape by either pressing or hammering. Parts are then trimmed and fitted together to form the complete object. They are not fastened together at this stage, but are ready for the coating of white, glassy enamel, which is hardened by firing at high temperature. Then comes decoration in colors and another firing at a lower temperature, as in common decoration of chinaware. This completed, the portions are ready to be assembled, taking on their final appearance as seen in the group here.

There is little basic difference between the process described and that followed commercially in enameling, present-day plumbing, stoves, refrigerators, and no end of lesser things. Indeed, it was done in Egypt and Assyria ages ago, notably on bricks and tiles for building. Greeks and Romans had their jewelry of colored enamels and French artists of Limoges achieved masterly skill in the 1500s.

Although Celts and Saxons practiced this art in a crude manner, we learn of no British examples dating between their times and Queen Elizabeth's. Then comes another gap—to the starting of this business at Battersea in 1750. In France, there had been no such hiatus, and those who followed the famous workers of Limoges supplied a considerable English demand for their exquisite little bonbonnières, boxes, and knickknacks, adorned in the current rococo Louis XV taste.

It seems that this demand led a wealthy Battersea resident, Sir Stephen-Theodore Janssen, known as "friend of princes and companion of artists," to undertake making such things in his own country, in 1750. Although French fashions in decoration were adopted in part, the special distinction of his wares came from the part played by "the greatest master of engraving for transfer printing," Simon-Francois Revenet. This artist produced fine-line copies of Watteau groups, landscapes, and other sophisticated subjects, as did Robert Hancock, also on the staff. These engravings were used for delicate transfer printing on the white enamel in black or red of such scenes as appear on the pieces pictured here.

Expertly Colored

These were then expertly colored with transparent enamel, and the surrounding portions of the object were adorned with sprays of flowers or fruit and foliage, in Dresden and Sevres manner. Episodes in classic history and mythology, portraits on plaques, and occasional religious subjects, are found on treasures of some museums, and in collections, and may be encountered in small shops as rare finds.

Janssen's business at Battersea closed after six years, as the owner's general finances collapsed. Ravenet and Hancock went to the Bow porcelain factory and in a few months Hancock moved to the Chelsea works, both of these in London. The fine work done at Battersea led several china manufacturers to adopt the methods, and there were three such factories in Bilston before 1780. The best of enamel work later than Battersea was as fine, but the standards of some producers were not high, and many things of the latter 1700s were cheaply made and coarsely decorated, in single colors.

Victoria and Albert Museum; Robert Ensko, Inc., New York City

Some English Antiques

Upper: (1) Bilston pastille burner; (2) Battersea writing case; (3) Portrait of King George II; (4) Bilston small box; (5) Candlestick with Sevres-style designs; (6) Round small box with Watteau scene. Lower left: At center is silver taper-jack used on writing desk for melting sealing wax; at left and right are silver sugar casters of about 1700 and 1730, respectively; lower center: Cream pails, or piggins, holding a half pint or more; glass in silver cut-out holder. Lower right: Silver cruet frame of the late 1700's.

New York Notes

The lover of old English silver may find special enjoyment in collecting pieces which, so far as use is concerned, are obsolete. For this reason they evoke fascinating pictures of periods and customs from which our century has diverged.

A number of curious and lovely pieces of this character were lately noticed on the shelves of the well-known silver shop, Robert Ensko, New York.

For instance, an argyle stirred curiosity by its ambiguous appearance and unfamiliar name. The argyle, it was learned, was a vessel designed to hold hot gravy, although equally serviceable for hot milk or chocolate. The example seen is ascribed to about 1780 and is fashioned with an inner container with spout, surrounded by an outer chamber. Into this chamber boiling water used to be poured through a hinged lip, to keep the contents of the inner chamber warm.

What gives this pot a strange appearance is the projecting lip, opposite the spout, and the curved handle placed on the left side.

Here is another conundrum, What function in daily life did the following gadget serve? A pear-shaped frame rises from an oval tray and across the middle of the frame passes a spindle wound with wax taper. The end of the taper, extending through a socket at the top, terminates in a wick, which, together a little extinguisher, denotes a mechanism involving a flame.

This is the answer: The contrivance was well known as a taper-jack in the 1700s and thereafter, until envelopes were commercially gummed. Sealing wax was melted in the tiny flame, dropped on the flap and then impressed with a signet.

What is a piggin? What, for that matter, is a cream pail, which is the definition of a piggin? In the 1700s, handsomely wrought silver pails, lined with glass, basketlike in form and diminutive, were used on Irish luncheon tables for thick cream, served with ladles, to eat on fruit. These are pretty little objects, and can be put to many uses today.

Before butter became a commercial commonplace, people liked to sprinkle their muffins with spices and other flavorings. This bit of social history is interestingly related by those silver muffineers that have survived. They are large shakers with pierced tops; the earliest, cylindrical and frequently trimmed with gadroon bands. One of those seen in this silver shop was dated 1700 and wears two protruding "ears" at the junction of top with body, indicating a bayonet joint. The "ears" pass over two notches in a grooved molding and lock or unlock the top, according to the way it is turned.

One might have fun collecting cruet frames, which are diverse in design and often are fine examples of the silversmith's skill. This article was made to hold glass cruets and decorated silver casters that contained the flavorings in vogue. Some frames were nothing more than a base-plate on ornamental legs; others added impressive central posts towering into handles, pierced or engraved aprons, and cartouches for coats of arms.

The one illustrated has a Warwick frame and dates about 1750. The base-plate is a cinquefoil and stands on scroll supports with shell-like feet. Interesting are the frames to which rings are attached. These held up the handsome silver stoppers that cruets often wore, suspending them in safety when the bottles journeyed around the table.

H. J. K.

Boston Notes

A new departure, evidently to be a regular monthly feature, appears in the magazine Antiques for February. Headed "Hornbook for Collectors," the term refers to the seventeenth century device for teaching children the alphabet, and other rudiments of knowledge. This, too, is rudimentary, and a soundly sketchy page, with Staffordshire ware the subject of the month and other antiques topics to follow.

Jean Gorely, Secretary of the Wedgwood Club, writes on Josiah Wedgwood, Disseminator of Classic Art. Books for small children of the 1700s and 1800s are described, with many illustrations, by C. G. E. Bunt, member of the Victoria and Albert Museum staff, London. The distinction of Feb. 14 is recognized by an article on valentines.

Another contribution tells us what is so far known of Holmes Weaver, cabinetmaker of Newport, R. I., whose career is brought to attention with the showing of a labeled Pembroke table in the M. and M. Karolik collection, opened last month at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Two hall clock cases were the only other published pieces by him, until a chest of drawers was heard of last month, owned in Ohio.

C. I. O. Union Has $609,178.51 Balance

DETROIT, Feb. 4 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, one of the largest labor unions in the nation, reported Feb. 2 receipts of $1,519,073 and disbursements of $1,386,914, including $50,000 for defense bonds, from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1941.

A certified auditor's report, released by Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes, showed a net balance, with cash on hand, of $609,178.51 for the six-month period.

Mr. Addes said receipts were 130 per cent greater than those for the corresponding months of 1940 and that expenditures had increased 120 per cent.

He urged a curtailment of expenditures, declaring that "it would be extremely foolish for us, with a full knowledge of what confronts us during the next six or eight months, to blindly continue our present rate."

The U. A. W.-C. I. O., the report said, paid $137,944.50 to its parent affiliate, the C. I. O., for per capita taxes. A breakdown of expenditures showed $647,912.70 for organizing, $316,965.74 for administration, and $420,035.90 in other payments.

Silence Is Golden —Especially in War

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—With Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt as guest of honor and Mayor F. H. La Guardia on the speakers' list, a Metropolitan Club luncheon gathering thought it was in for some pretty good remarks Monday.

It heard the usually verbose Mayor talk exactly 30 seconds, explaining that "these gentlemen are tired of hearing me—they want Mr. Steinhardt to tell them what happened in Russia."

Then the former envoy to Russia—soon to leave for Turkey—got up and said:

"I suppose some of you expect me to tell you something about the mission I come from and about the mission I am going on. These are days when people should keep their mouths shut."

Entertainment Boom

Amusement enterprises in Canada are currently enjoying boom business, according to the Department of Commerce.

Girl Tells How Trained Nazis Recruited Spy Ring in U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Lucy Boehmler, a German-American girl of high school graduation age, took the witness stand in the Government's case against an alleged select Nazi spy ring here yesterday and, in testimony continuing today, told how the group, directed by trained Nazi operatives from Europe, had been recruited largely from German-Americans in New York who had been convinced by the German-American Bund or other pressure that their loyalty was to Germany, not the United States.

Miss Boehmler was called by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa as his first major witness against six men and a woman on trial in United States District Court before Judge Henry W. Goddard, the second alleged Nazi spy ring to be tried here in the last six months.

While the ring of 33 men and women recently convicted in Brooklyn was a larger group, Mr. Correa said the smaller, present ring may have succeeded in transmitting more American defense information to Germany, because a counter-espionage agent had worked with the larger ring and saw to it that much of its discovered data was of little value, while the present group operated undetected for several months.

The present ring was headed by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, who came to the United States in 1939 as a paid German spy, and spent most of its effort in gathering military information, particularly about Army troop movements, location of military airports and Army morale, Mr. Correa charged. He added that the organization also sent out data on shipping and defense production, particularly regarding airplanes.

Mr. Correa in his opening address said that a Nazi Army officer, Ulrich von Der Osten, an expert in world-wide military espionage, came to America in February, 1941, to direct the Ludwig Ring, using a Spanish alias. Miss Boehmler, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and came to America 13 years ago, was asked by Herr von Der Osten to be his secretary and subsequently became Herr Ludwig's secretary when Herr von Der Osten was killed in a taxicab accident in Times Square.

Then, according to Mr. Correa, the two made an extensive tour of the Atlantic Coast states, putting defense data which they gathered into secret code and visiting nearly every naval base, airport and military establishment between New York and Key West, Fla. Miss Boehmler pleaded guilty to a spy indictment returned last Sept. 4, and is named only as co-conspirator in the trial indictment.

Among the seven defendants besides Ludwig is Dr. Paul T. Borchardt, a former German aviator and expert on military geography, accused by Mr. Correa of posing as a German refugee to gain admission to America.

Realty Owners Seek Test Of N. Y. Wage-Hours Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—An application for a writ of certiorari to bring the United States Circuit Court of Appeals decision here on Dec. 30, 1941, that building service workers come under the provisions of the federal Wage and Hour Act before the United States Supreme Court will be filed within 10 days, it was learned here today.

Realty owners of New York City marshaled their forces to make it a test case, estimating that if the nation's highest court upheld the Circuit Court ruling, $2,000,000 in back wages for overtime would have to be paid to 6,000 building service workers here. They stressed further that should the lower court be upheld, thousands of building service workers in the nation would be placed under the provisions of the Act.

The Circuit Court decision was rendered in a suit brought by the Office of Administrator of the Wage and Hour Act against the Arsenal Building Corporation, owners of the Arsenal Building, 463 Seventh Avenue. The Court ruled that elevator operators, porters, charwomen, maintenance employees and other building service workers came under the jurisdiction of the Act if the preponderant majority of the tenants in a building were engaged in production for interstate commerce.

The Wage and Hour Administration brought the action on an appeal from a decision by the United States District Court here rejecting the Government's argument.

Should the Supreme Court uphold the Circuit Court's decision, the way would be opened for "further attempts on the part of the Wages and Hour Administrator and other Federal agencies to effect further dimming of state lines and consequent further extensions of Federal authority," it declared.

Senate Rejects Plan For South Africa To Quit Commonwealth

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Senate rejected, 20 to 5, an Opposition proposal that South Africa secede from the British Commonwealth and establish a republic.

By an 18 to 7 vote it approved the Union's declarations of war against Japan, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland.

Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts declared in debate that the Opposition's attitude was based on isolationism which was "as dead as neutrality" and that with the eyes of greedy nations on South Africa isolationism was a "millstone."

A government decree provided the mandatory capital punishment for anyone convicted of sabotage or attempted sabotage.

Union, S. C., to Hold Daily Prayer Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, S. C.—Each morning at 9 o'clock, church bells in this little up-State South Carolina town will ring out a call to prayer, the Rev. L. O. Therrell, an officer of the Union County Ministerial Association, has announced. The services will be held daily for the duration of the war.

"If ever there was a time when we should pray, it is now," he declared.

At the last meeting of the organization, "America's Prayer Minute," as suggested by the Federal Council of Churches, was unanimously adopted.

All pastors of churches are requested by the county association to be responsible for keeping this time of daily prayer before their congregations and the people in general, and most have promised to do so.

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Wavell Expects Powerful Support

Continued from Page 1

policy in every part of the N. E. I. with sacrifice and resolution.

I look to you all to fight this battle without further thought of retreat, and to make the defense of Singapore as memorable and successful as the defense of Tobruk which British, Australian, and Indian troops held so long and so gallantly.

The Philippines:

The nation looked today to American air and sea forces to take an increasingly heavy toll of Japanese expeditions now threatening Java, but any large-scale plan to reinforce the Southwestern Pacific area was yet to become evident.

The Navy's announcement that "a naval battalion composed of Bluejackets and Marines has been organized and is fighting on Bataan Peninsula with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command" was taken to refer to forces which had been left behind when the Navy withdrew from the Philippines a month ago. The battalion presumably included several hundred men.

The seamen and aviators were unfamiliar with jungle fighting, but soon became expert at tossing grenades, avoiding ambush, and using available natural cover. After the sailors and fliers had pushed the Japanese back to the shore, Filipino scouts took over and annihiliated the enemy with the aid of shells from a naval patrol vessel.

The scouts also were said to have taken over the job of mopping up Japanese left on shore in the most recent landing attempts, which the Army announced had been smashed.

In its communiqué, the Navy also told of the third successful action of a torpedo boat of the Western Pacific mosquito fleet.

"A motor torpedo boat of Admiral Hart's Far Eastern Command is believed to have torpedoed an enemy warship in night action inside Manila Bay," the communique said. "Although under heavy fire of the warship's guns, and in the full glare of her searchlights, the motor torpedo boat managed to fire two torpedoes and survive the action without being hit."

Previously, motor torpedo boats have been credited with sinking or hitting two 5,000-ton Japanese ships in Subic Bay. The new action was the first mention of any Japanese warships having run past the big guns of Corrigidor Fortress at the entrance of Manila Bay and into that bay itself.

The Navy also announced in Washington that the Neches, a 5,400-ton naval tanker, had been sunk by a submarine, with 56 men missing. The area of the sinking and the name of the port where 126 survivors arrived safely were not disclosed.

Meanwhile, a local attack on General MacArthur's left flank on Bataan Peninsula the night of Feb. 3 was sharply repulsed, the War Department announced.

A communiqué said: "During the night of Feb. 3, elements of the 16th (Kimura) Division made a local attack on our left flank in Bataan. The attack was sharply repulsed.

"Our troops continued to mop up tattered remnants of the Japanese who had previously landed on the West Coast or who had infiltrated behind our lines. These enemy troops were from the Tatori group and the Kimura Division and were found in isolated pockets. No reinforcements were able to reach them. The enemy had attempted to supply them intermittently with food and ammunition dropped by parachute. However, most of these supplies fell into our hands.

"Japanese prisoners of war expressed great surprise at the humane treatment they are receiving at our hands. They said they had been told we would execute all prisoners.

"On our right there was little activity during the past 24 hours.

"Enemy air activity over our lines was limited to a few sporadic bombing attacks which did no damage.

How to Pronounce Those Island Names

By the Associated Press

United States fleet action against Japanese bases in the Marshall-Gilbert Islands group has focused attention on new place names, a few of which—with pronunciations—follow:

Jaluit—Jahl'-wit
Wotje—Woht'-jay
Kwajalein — Kwah'-jah-lain
Roi—Roh'-ee
Taroa—Tah-roh'-ah
Maloelap—Mah'-loo-lahp'
Makin—Mah'-kin

Dutch East Indies:

A massive Japanese bombing fleet attempting to destroy Surabaya, the United Nations' chief base of operations in the Dutch East Indies, fell far short of its mark, the Indies High Command announced.

On the secondary naval base of Amboina, Dutch troops still are battling a Japanese landing force.

The Tokyo Radio, as heard in Berlin, claimed that Japanese occupation of Amboina, 635 miles north of Australia and flanking the Allied seaborne supply route, had been completed.

The attack on Surabaya was carried out Feb. 3 by 70 to 80 Japanese bombers with heavy fighter escort, the Indies Command reported, and the raiders inflicted "very considerable" losses on the Dutch interceptor squadrons which took to the air to meet them.

But the raid caused only "negligible" damage to Surabaya's military objectives, according to a communiqué released through the news agency Aneta, while the defending planes and antiaircraft batteries took a toll of "presumably" eight Japanese fighters and two bombers.

Dutch losses in planes were offset to some extent by the fact that some pilots were able to parachute to safety.

A naval announcement said several moored seaplanes were damaged by the enemy machine-gunning but they were of an obsolete type used for training.

The Surabaya military airport and the center of the town were the principal targets of the raid, the first directed at the island of Java itself, while airports at Malang, Madioen, and Magetan, all within a 125-mile radius of Surabaya, also were machine-gunned.

Attacks on Dutch naval vessels in various parts of the Archipelago were said to have been carred out "without results."

The high Command also reported that the Dutch were putting up a battle in the vicinity of Balik Papan, East Borneo oil center whose installations were wrecked well in advance of the Japanese landing.

The Dutch still hold some 50 jungle-hidden airfields on the island of Borneo which the Japanese "haven't even spotted," a high military official declared in countering what he said were radiocast Tokyo claims that the entire island is under Japanese control.

"The Japanese may control Tarakan and Balik Papan (East Coast oil ports) and perhaps even Pontianak (chief West Coast port), but they still have quite a way to go before they can make good their ridiculous claims," this source told Aneta.

From the airfields in the impenetrable Borneo jungle, he said, "we can keep up a spirited guerrilla warfare which will cost the enemy dear."

The officer said the important South Coast city of Bandjermasin (320 miles across the Java Sea from Surabaya) and its airport also still are in Dutch possession despite repeated enemy attacks, but conceded that this area would be in grave danger if the Japanese forces at Balik Papan were able to consolidate their position.

Singapore:

Artillery batteries on Singapore Island went into action again, shelling Japanese troop movements on the Malayan mainland as enemy air raiders unleashed new attacks on this island fortress.

Despite the sudden flurry of artillery and air activity, there was no sign that the Japanese were about to begin their expected attempt to cross Johore Strait, and a communiqué described the general situation as unchanged.

The announcement said the new Japanese air assaults had caused some damage, but few military casualties.

Bombs dropped in the second morning raid on the island fell on the residential areas of the City itself and in the countryside.

It was acknowledged officially, however, that 22 persons were killed and 90 injured by air raiders Feb. 3.

At the same time it was disclosed that antiaircraft guns had shot down two, and probably three, Japanese planes over the island Sunday and Monday.

Both soldiers and civilians labored to strengthen Singapore's defenses.

In the tangled mangrove swamps along Johore Strait, across which the Japanese were massing on the mainland, troops familiar with the art of camouflage cunningly masked machine-gun nests, rifle pits, and gun emplacements with which every chink in the island's armor was being stoppered.

Battle-hardened Imperial troops, meanwhile, worked swiftly to instruct newly arrived reinforcements in tricks of war learned in the Malayan jungles, where for more than six weeks they fought the invaders.

British military men declared that every day the Japanese delayed in launching their expected assault would make the attack more difficult and more costly.

A German radiocast heard in London acknowledged that the Japanese would "face a heavy task" if they tried to take Singapore. "Singapore still has enough and more than enough defense potentialities," the radiocast said.

Singapore's cosmopolitan population appeared to be accepting stoically the repeated raids by Japanese bombers which were generally regarded as preliminary to an attempted push across Johore Strait.

Playing an important part in the task of cleaning up air-raid damage and constructing defense positions was a newly organized army of Chinese laborers which displayed a willingness to work under the most hazardous conditions.

Burma:

Imperial troops, fighting alongside native battalions, skirmished with Japanese patrols along 40 miles of the lower Salween River front, but a communiqué made clear that the Japanese thrusts had not taken on the power of a full-scale attack.

The communiqué disclosed that at least in some places along the river north of abandoned Moulmein the British still held outposts east of the deep, wide, jungle stream.

Imperial troops, sent into the fight over the past week end, apparently were encountering only feeler thrusts by the Japanese—and holding those well in check.

They were supported by British bombers and British and American volunteer fighters who time and again shelled Japanese batteries hidden on the river islands north of Moulemein and Martaban, skimming in to the attack at tree-top level and encountering no Japanese aerial opposition.

After the bombers had turned back, delayed-action bombs still were exploding on the islands, making a shambles of large areas.

Rangoon had two air-raid alarms during the day but no enemy planes were seen. Some bombs were said to have been dropped on Toungoo, between Rangoon and Mandalay.

Australian Raiders:

Australian fliers scored a direct hit on a large Japanese vessel in a raid on the occupied New Britain harbor of Rabaul, an air communiqué indicated.

One stick of bombs was said also to have scored a near miss on another vessel.

The communiqué said all the RAAF planes returned safely after driving off enemy fighters which tried to intercept them.

Ten Japanese planes were reported to have raided Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor about 500 miles west and north of Port Darwin, Australia.

China:

The Chinese Command reported the capture of three towns near Yochow, Hunan Province base from which the Japanese launched their recent disastrous thrust at Changsha, and the seizure of two villages on the Canton-Kowloon Railway in South China.

Other Chinese successes in the Nanchang area, in Kiangsi Province, and at points in Northern and Central Hupeh, also were recorded in a communiqué.

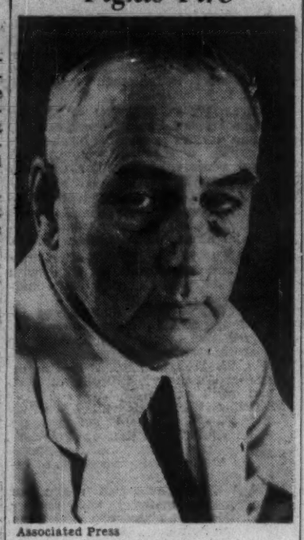
In the drive along the Canton-Kowloon Railway the Chinese were said to have seized on Feb. 1 the station of Chengmuktou, only 30 miles from the border of Japanese-held Hong Kong, and the nearby village of Shekma. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties in this operation, said the communiqué.

It said the seizure of towns near Yochow was accomplished Jan. 31, presumably by troops which had followed Japanese columns retreating from their Changsha adventure.

Yochow, 110 miles southwest of Hankow at the big bend of the Yangtze where the waters of Tungting Lake empty into the river, is one of the key points in the whole Japanese position in Central China.

Its capture might compel the invaders to abandon their hold on Ichang, nearly 200 miles up the Yangtze, and fall back on Hankow. Ichang already is under heavy Chinese pressure.

Fights Fire



Associated Press

Sir Shenton Thomas

British Governor of the Straits Settlements worked in shirt sleeves beside civilians and natives fighting flames started by a Japanese bombing attack on Feb. 3.

Why U. S. Aid To Soviet Has Fallen Behind

Continued from Page 1

first became apparent last autumn, although it was then hoped that increasing production would soon rectify this situation. America's entry into the war and the unpredictably heavy demands for equipment in the Far East, however, seem to have made any marked upswing in aid to Russia impossible up to the present time.

Rapid Japanese Advance

Although it is the officially announced policy of the United States Government to consider Nazi Germany as the Number One enemy of the United Nations, little attempt is made to hide the fact that the rapid Japanese advance has temporarily shifted public and official attention to that sector.

This has been reflected in an endeavor to send as much aid as possible to Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, and Australia. The still limited American production of war materiél and the present great demands upon this country's shipping facilities are believed to explain why it has so far been impossible to supply both the Far East and the Soviet Union with large quantities of war goods.

Fell Off in Fall

During the visit of the American mission to Moscow in the fall, Premier Joseph Stalin is reported to have given assurance that the Red Army would be able to hold out during the winter and that Moscow would not fall. The Russion leader is said to have added, however, that Soviet war supplies were not inexhaustible and that it would be necessary for great quantities of American materiél to reach the front lines by spring.

It is understood that during the first few months American shipments conformed to American promises, although the amount of equipment promised was only a tiny proportion of that being used on the vast Russian front. In the late fall, however, American shipments began falling behind commitments because of shipping difficulties and inadequate production.

This situation was immensely aggravated by the Japanese attack on Dec. 7 and by the unexpected offensive power shown by the enemy in the Philippines, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies.

In addition, the War Department is striving to increase and equip its own divisions, the hope being that this country will have 10 or more fully equipped armored divisions by the end of 1942.

According to dispatches from London, the Russians have been surprised and disturbed by the United States' failure to give them more effective aid in the form of guns, tanks and planes. What is more, they are said to have found that the light, 13½-ton American tank is largely ineffectual against the heavier tanks used by the Germans. Although the United States is producing a 28-ton medium tank, it is presumed that a portion of the tanks sent to Russia are of the lighter type.

'Coming Events . . .'

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (AP)—The presence of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in Rome was interpreted in Italian political circles as a sign of "new developments very soon in the Mediterranean," the correspondent of Zurich's "Die Tat" wrote last night from the Italian Capital.

He said few believed the report that Marshal Göring was on vacation. Political circles in Rome, he said, regarded the Marshal's Italian journey in the present phase of the war as "certainly of great importance."

Hitler Reported Preparing Great New Drive in Spring

Continued from Page 1

end of the Mediterranean, or both. But it is also possible to interpret their preparations as designed for resumption of a major offensive against Russia as weather permits.

Meanwhile, a deeply significant aspect of the situation is in the difficulty the Germans have been experiencing with their Rumanian "allies."

Fighting with old equipment supplied by the Skoda Works in 1939 because Germany refuses to fulfill its promises to deliver modern armaments, the Rumanian Army, which originally had 18 divisions on the Eastern front, has suffered 100,000 fatalities, 250,000 other casualties and 150 of its aircraft. Appalling losses of 50 per cent of its effectives near Sebastopol and Odessa and in the Crimea generally is the reason why the Chief of the General Staff in the past few days has appealed to Hitler to allow the Rumanian Army to withdraw to the western bank of the River Dniester, according to the most reliable reports reaching Lisbon.

Rumanian pilots using some captured British Hurricanes and Blenheims pay the highest tribute to Soviet fighter aircraft and describe the Odessa antiaircraft fire as "a nightmare." One Rumanian general writing to a friend of your correspondent stated: "I have lost 50 per cent of my men outside of Sebastopol." Hitler visited the Crimea during the first week of January in order to uplift the morale of the "Allied" troops. This was essential because, for instance, from regiments of the Fourteenth Rumanian Division only two officers survive from the 73 sent to the Crimea.

The oil situation is still greatly confused. Production is now reported to rate 4,000,000 tons annually compared to 6,250,000 tons in 1939. It is claimed that the entire offensive in the southern sector has been stopped by new Soviet mines. The German Army was supplied by oil partly by tankers from Constanza hugging the Black Sea coast and river to the Port of Bug. The tankers naturally are preceded by mine sweepers. But the Russians had laid new type vertical minefields seven deep so that even in the event that the top four were swept off, the others remained. These new mines are reported to have sunk thousands of tons of tankers in the Black Sea and hundreds of thousands of tons of oil destined for the Reichswehr.

The cost of living at the present time in Rumania is appalling. For instance, a pair of shoes costs $40, a suit of clothes $120. Taxicabs can only be hired by the hour at a cost of $6 hourly. Bread is nominally rationed at 300 grammes daily but is only obtainable five days weekly.

One of the greatest surprises to the Reichswehr and the Rumanian Army in the Ukraine was the standard of living of the Russians—girls used lipstick and wore silk stockings whereas the invaders expected them to be savage and practically cannibal. The total of Soviet prisoners taken by the Rumanian Army is now 40,000, not half a million as reported by the Axis. There is great resentment in the Rumanian Army over the lack of modern arms. An example of German inability to pay was the promised delivery of 20,000 tractors before Christmas. Actually 2,000 tractors were delivered.

Russian Aims and Postwar Europe

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4—As the Soviets drive the German armies slowly but steadily back along the whole 1,000-mile front, observers here are giving increasing thought to the problem of Russian peace aims.

The whole question of how to reconstruct Europe after the war has infact been raised in much modified form by the star role which Soviet Russia has assumed in the last half year of the war. Especially in view of the successes of Soviet counteroffensives all the way from Leningrad to the Crimea there is a growing realization here of the probable importance of Joseph Stalin's views in any eventual peace settlement.

This presupposes, of course, not only an Allied victory over the Nazis but an Allied victory in which the part played by the Soviets continues to be a primary one. There have been a number of indications lately that this is likely to be the case. Expert military opinion here is now almost unanimous in agreeing that even if the Nazis aren't routed by spring, but launch a counter-drive carrying them deep into Russian territory once again, the Soviets have shown their ability to keep Hitler hard at it in a costly and exhausting conflict.

"Identity of Views"

In any case Soviet leaders themselves have made no secret of their conviction that Hitler will be defeated largely by the Russian Armies. And Soviet peace aims as presented to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden during his Moscow visit last December were undoutedly based on this assumption.

The joint Anglo-Russian communiqué issued after that Moscow meeting reported an "identity of views" of both parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war and especially with regard to the "necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and the adopting thereafter of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future." The "identity of views" apparently ended there, however, for the next paragraph dealing with questions relating to the postwar organization of peace security merely said that "the exchange of views provided much important and useful material which will facilitate the future elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject."

This is a slight but significant indication of the way the wind was blowing in Moscow last December. The full facts behind it aren't available for publication, of course. But there is a story going around London to the effect that when Mr. Eden arrived in Moscow he found himself suddenly confronted with a polite and calm but uncompromising Stalin who wanted to know whether Mr. Eden was ready to sit down and talk frankly about what Russia was going to get as a result of its major contribution to defeat Hitler.

Stalin's Demands?

The story goes that after a couple of days Mr. Eden saw the only thing to do was to abandon efforts at diplomatic sparring and get down to business. Then, the story continues, thanks to the fact that Mr. Eden and Stalin happened to get along particularly well with each other they were able, if not to reach an agreement on peace aims, at least to discuss their disagreement in a friendly manner.

What were Stalin's demands? Here again there is no authoritative information available but it is possible to piece together from various sources a fairly accurate picture of the sort of European settlement Soviet Russia will demand:

The Baltics: In the northwestern corner of the Continent Russia may be expected to insist upon a re-establishment of a strong strategic position. In practice this is likely to mean either the actual possession or at least the indirect domination of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. It is also virtually certain to imply cession of certain strategic points and islands to Russia by Finland so as to strengthen the defensive position of Leningrad. There is also a possiblity that Russia may want to move the frontier on the Arctic further west so as to afford additional protection to Murmansk.

Central Europe: Soviet policy in Central Europe, it is now pretty solidly established, is to be based on building up a strong Poland, enlarged at the expense of Germany. Russia, it is reported, would like to see Poland take over all of East Prussia and part of Lithuania as well as a sizeable slice of German Silesia. Just how much of eastern Poland taken by Russia in 1939 would be restored to the Poles isn't yet clear but apparently most, if not all, is to be handed back.

The Soviet idea apparently is also to encourage federation or at least solid alliances between Poland, Czechoslovakia and possibly Hungary, thus setting up a fairly solid buffer between Russia and Germany. As far as the Reich itself is concerned, Russians seem to advocate breaking it up into smaller parts—at least by separation from Austria and possibly also by adding Bavaria to Austrian territory.

The Balkans: In Southeastern Europe the Russians can be counted on to demand "restoration" by Rumania of Bessarabia and Bukoyina. In addition to this it is by no means impossible that the Soviets may try to obtain control either directly or through some form of international supervision of the mouths of the Danube.

As far as Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece are concerned there is no reason to believe that Russia would oppose regional federation there.

The Dardanelles: Stalin undoubtedly made it plain to Mr. Eden that one of Russia's demands will be the genuine internationalization of the Dardanelles. There is no evidence whatever to confirm German propaganda claims to the effect that the Soviets intend to take the straits away from Turkey. On the contrary there is good reason to believe the Soviets made no such demand. It is probable on the other hand, that Mr. Eden and Stalin fully agreed on the necessity of establishing a real open door policy at the Eastern gate of the Mediterranean.

Turkey: So long as the Turkish Government is prepared to agree to an international regime of this sort in the Dardanelles Russia has no other demands to make on Turkey, but on the contrary appears anxious to develop friendly relations on the basis of the territorial status quo.

Persia: The Soviets' special interest in Persia as a sphere of influence will have to be recognized. The importance of Persia as a communications channel between Russia and the rest of the world via the Persian Gulf has been clearly shown by the course of the war. Maintenance of Persian independence, but with certain military safeguards for the Soviet, is believed to be Stalin's aim in this area.

The Mediterranean: Just as the Soviet expects Britain to recognize Russian primacy in the Baltic and in the Black Sea as well as the strategic economic necessity of free communications through the Arctic with the Atlantic, through the Dardanelles with the Mediterranean and through Persia into the Indian Ocean, so the Soviets are prepared to support British primacy in the Mediterranean. This includes the readiness to leave Africa entirely alone and implies approval of any British plan which may materialize later for assuring that the coast of North Africa doesn't fall into hostile and aggressive hands.

These seven points sum up the picture of Soviet peace aims—at least as far as Europe is concerned. Asian aims are expected to depend on the course of the war in the Far East and on the question of whether the Soviet becomes involved in the war against Japan.

In addition to the specific points listed above Russia's aims in Europe also have to be considered in connection with the question of whether or not the postwar Europe will fall prey to revolutionary uprisings of a Communist nature. Many people here consider Communism in Germany as not only possible but highly probable and Communistic regimes — at least for a period—in France and Italy and perhaps elsewhere cannot be ruled out. It is also probable that Russian demands, as estimated above, ought to be considered as maximum demands which may be open to modification in hard behind-the-scenes bargaining that is bound to come when the peace settlements are being hammered out.

No Hitler-Pleaser, Russia Spurns Japan

By the Associated Press

Kuibyshev, Russia, Feb.4

The Soviet Union will not "give Hitler the pleasure" of Russia entering the Pacific war against Japan, Andrei Malysheff, Communist Party spokesman-lecturer, declared last night.

"Japan's entry into the war was the climax to Hitler's foreign policy successes," Mr. Malysheff said in a speech. "But it was an incomplete success because Hitler failed to drag Japan into the war against the U. S. S. R.

"Naturally, we will not give Hitler the pleasure of unleashing war in the Far East."

Mr. Malysheff reiterated the Soviet point of view that Germany is Enemy Number One and said the United States "is interested in speeding up" the Nazi defeat.

"Hitler counted on some of his allies in the United States, for example the isolationists," he went on. "Now Hitler surely and significantly has lost his network of agents in the United States."

Weddell to Return

MADRID, Feb. 4 (AP)—The United States Embassy announced today that Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell would return to the United States shortly to confer with President Roosevelt. Mrs. Weddell will accompany him.

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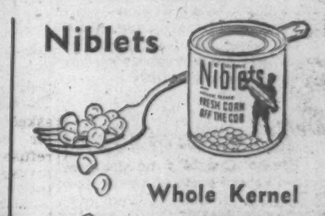
Whole Kernel CORN 2 12 oz. cans 23c
Gold Medal Flour 24½ lb.—$1.15
7301 Penn Avenue
1800 W. Liberty Avenue
Ohio River Boulevard
5832 Forward Avenue
4176 Perrysville Avenue
Boulevard of Allies
1100 Saw Mill Run Blvd.
East Ohio St.
At 40th St. Bridge
4801 Baum Blvd.
843 E. Main St., Carnegie
Wash. Rd., Mt. Lebanon
Jerome Blvd., McKeesport
535 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue
New Kensington—Tarentum—Kittanning
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Freedom for Ethiopia Considered British Coup

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 4 — Britain's diplomatic agreement with Emperor Haile Selassie, which the Government has just announced, formally recognizes Ethiopia's independence.

Apart from its significance for Ethiopia, this agreement is notable first because it restores the status of the original victim of Axis aggression and, secondly, because it refutes the idea that Britain still would take the opportunity to increase its empire and merely is paying lip service to the cause of freedom of small nations.

In fact, the Anglo-Ethiopian agreement has proved an important victory for the more progressive thought on foreign affairs in this country. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has shown a readiness to take a bolder course in restoring Ethiopian independence than was deemed advisable by some British experts and advisers on the spot. The agreement consists of 12 articles as well as clauses on the administration of justice and military convention.

Among provisions, which include the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and British financial assistance, is the important provision that British subjects will act as advisers, police officials, Army trainers, and judges to whatever extent is agreed on between the two nations.

Two-Year Agreement

When asked in Commons whether the Emperor would be free to choose advisers of other nationalities after the War, Mr. Eden indicated that there was every reason to believe that the Emperor's specific desire for British advisers would prevail. The mere fact that Emperor Haile Selassie can terminate the agreement after two years strengthens his hand. But it is confidently hoped here that the agreement will blossom into a long-enduring treaty.

Other points explained by Mr. Eden were—Britain has no intention that British advisers and executives shall impose their will on the Emperor; if Ethiopia wishes to join the council of Allied governments planning postwar reconstruction at St. James's Palace, its application would be considered; no decision has been taken which in any way decreases the former frontiers of Ethiopia; the Emperor has declared that he will decree the abolition of slavery as soon as he is in a position to legislate. The agreement has been welcomed widely in Britain.

More cautious observers, who have been chiding the Foreign Office for the delay which they said was encouraging misgivings both at home and abroad about British intentions toward Ethiopia, stress that there will be many details in the agreement whose merits or defects can be discovered only in the actual working of the new Ethiopian administration. They say it remains for Britain to interpret the agreement properly.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that Britain's legitimate requirements and safeguards while the war lasts take a little of the gilt off the agreement. But there seems to be no doubt that the Foreign Office's success has been considerable in view of the difficulties encountered.

Eritrea Sought as Prize

Emperor Haile Selassie understandably was sensitive to any provision which might appear to fetter the restoration of his sovereign authority. He had intensely patriotic but turbulent chiefs and followers clamoring for Eritrea and other war prizes. The Emperor himself would have liked to have obtained Eritrea.

A good deal of the serious criticism hitherto directed against the British Government for its policy toward Ethiopia seems to have been based on a leakage of information from preliminary reports by British officials and Army officers in Ethiopia. Some of these suggested that internal chaos in the country would preclude a generous restoration of Ethiopian rights under present circumstances.

But in the case of Ethiopia, the Foreign Office has surprised its critics by refusing to be frightened into a niggardly policy.

To what lengths Britain is prepared to go in helping to build a prosperous and happy Ethiopia remains to be seen. The extent of Britain's other commitments must be a factor, but obviously Ethiopia's future will not be the responsibility of Britain alone.

Meanwhile, Foreign Undersecretary Richard Law said over the radio that the agreement means a lot to Britain. Mr. Law paid tribute to the tolerance, discipline, and self-control of the Ethiopians who might have started a wholesale extermination of Italians in return for the gas attacks and massacres they suffered.

"The Ethiopians have shown that they are fit to be free," Mr. Law said.

California World War Veterans

Continued from Page 1

gency dealings with the Japanese will doubtless cause some heed. The Japanese gardeners and produce-distributors have had opposition for many years on an economic basis, because their lower standard of living put them in the position of front-rank competitors. "We will not persecute," says William Fleet Palmer, United States Attorney for Southern California.

Some wide open stable doors are being locked in this region—while the horse is still safe inside. Which is another way of saying that steps are being taken to remove espionage, sabotage, and "fifth column" activities from the list of factors on which historic happenings of the next few years may turn.

Belatedly, and slowly and surely, the Pacific Coast is nevertheless finally in the middle of a process of segregating, removing, and even interning citizens of enemy nations. Some few are known to deserve that sinister appellation, "enemy alien"; others come only technically within that classification but must go through the general winnowing process.

The slowness of the activity now going forward is due to the fact that democratic processes compel full recognition of the rights of individuals, even those who are suspected of leanings that could be dangerous to the nation. The sureness of the process is based on the scrupulous and methodical care with which the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration Service conduct all affairs relating to individuals.

More than 150,000 "enemy aliens" it is estimated, will be registered in the Far Western States this week.

Many military, naval, and defense production areas are being posted up and down the coast, into which no enemy alien may go without becoming liable to summary arrest and possible internment for the duration of the war.

A "mop-up" of arrests of alien Japanese fishermen in water-front areas is being made, with Los Angeles harbor's Terminal Island being virtually cleared of alien Japanese. Arrests in this area were expected to reach nearly the 500 mark before Federal officers are satisfied that the nearby Naval Air Station and Naval Operations Base are safe from molestation.

Most of these arrested alien Japanese will follow scores of their fellows who were taken into custody in the "Little Tokyo" of Los Angeles immediately after the Pearl Harbor raid. The newly arrested, like their predecessors, will be sent to interior internment points—possibly Missoula, Mont., or Bismarck, N. D.—to await individual immigration hearings.

From these hearings, some of those arrested will be freed of all suspicion and granted their liberty; others will be placed on parole, under citizen sponsors; and still others will be interned as "dangerous" or "probably dangerous" until peace comes.

There has been positive and widespread feeling in the coastal States, and especially in the cities, since Dec. 7, that far too much trust was being placed in alien groups, and especially in the Japanese aliens whose ideas of loyalty have never been put to a severe test here, and whose thinking is almost as completely a mystery to the Occidental mind as if they had come here from Mars.

With the activity of this week, the beginnings at least of a purge of the vital defense areas most vulnerable to enemy attack, this feeling is starting to dissolve. A freer, easier, more relaxed routine of living and thinking will be the ultimate result: there is already evidence of it.

Prices Rise in Africa

Meat prices, especially beef, have risen to record levels in the Union of South Africa, the Department of Commerce says.

SPENCER TRACY'S *in love with*
KATHARINE HEPBURN—*but he can't get within a yard of her!*

She's the
WOMAN OF THE YEAR
M-G-M's Picture of the Year. Directed by GEORGE STEVENS. Coming Soon!
M. G. M. STUDIOS, CULVER CITY, CALIF.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT—Rough, tough, fast, and funny comedy-melodrama about ex-gangsters and Nazis. Skilfully acted, and photographed. —M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becmes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's manoeuvres to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

CORSICAN BROTHERS—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., flourishes in dual role of Corsican twins. Action slow at times but those who appreciate cloak-and-sword heroics should find romance, audacity, and violence enough to satisfy them.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

DOWN IN SAN DIEGO—Routine melodrama about foreign agents and some young men and women who foil them.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightenment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FORTY JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS — Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE—Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MARRY THE BOSS' DAUGHTER — Minor comedy, with some satirical touches at the expense of big business.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. AND MRS. NORTH—Sprightly and amusing detective film with Gracie Allen as a slightly daffy chatterbox.—M, Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH — Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

OBLIGING YOUNG LADY — Slight comedy with varied gags, but with too little opportunity for juvenile Joan Carroll.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PACIFIC BLACKOUT—Melodrama excellently acted and provided with some first-rate comedy.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PERFECT SNOB — Comedy in which more of the humor comes from the acting of Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood than from the plot. —M, Y.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. —M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS — Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE—The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the RAF.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT — Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal-mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS—Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood. —M, Y.

WE GO FAST—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself so that a Free French flier and his four comrades may return to England and the RAF. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with a legitimate patriotic theme. Story is about Joe Smith, who, kidnaped and tortured, refuses to reveal the secret of the bomb sight he has been installing on American planes. Instead, he helps catch the traitors. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations. Story about the rejuvenation of a playboy who goes into training as a boxer to avenge himself for a night-club affray in which he was worsted.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS—Oblique comedy drama about an ace director of farce who wanted to make a film of social significance and learned as a hobo the importance of laughter. Replete with satire, paradox, and irony. But the harshness of realistic detail and the superficiality of the conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on an elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutalities punctuating a story told in part against picturesque early nineteenth-century English backgrounds. Narrative lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Benjamin Disraeli's political rise, with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Instead of grappling intellectually with the conflict between high-brow and low-brow, authors have turned to romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD—Though it has its points, the story of a New York taxi driver leading a Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with the scenes of trucks making their hazardous way over the strategic highway.—M, Y.

Katharine Hepburn
Now in "Woman of the Year"

Senate Blames Smug Public Not Itself for Early Losses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — The Senate took the day off yesterday to do a little soul-searching. After a rather self-conscious discussion it reached the conclusion that the American people's "smugness," and not its own, was responsible for the lack of success in the early phases of the Pacific war.

The discussion was carried on largely by Senators who had formerly been isolationists. It turned primarily on why Guam had not been fortified, and whether Congress had been responsible for defeating the wire-tapping bill, without which, it is alleged in some quarters, Japanese spies have been able to operate freely.

There was an undercurrent of concern among Senators as they discussed these points. Some of them mentioned recent public attacks. An election will be held this fall. Furthermore, considerable criticism has been caused by the recent action of the Legislature in voting itself on the pension rolls, under circumstances that give a few members considerable advantages with relatively little outlay.

Never Put Up to Committees

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, former isolationist and Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee declared that the Navy was partly to blame for the fact that Guam was unfortified. "No direct request for fortification of Guam was ever put before the Committees in the House and Senate," he said.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, another former isolationist, wanted to know if improvements in Guam's harbor would in any case have remedied the "lack of alertness on the part of the Army and Navy" at Honolulu.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri delivered a speech exonerating Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a leader of the former Isolationist Bloc and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, for the absence of legislation permitting wire-tapping. Senator Truman answered radio and newspaper attacks which he said had been made, and declared that Senator Wheeler had not blocked such action, but that in any case such legislation would not have affected the outcome at Pearl Harbor.

Avoided Embarrassing Facts

Senators did not go into the embarrassing fact that the House on Feb. 23, 1939, defeated on a roll-call an item on the naval authorization bill for $5,000,000 to improve the harbor of Guam as a preliminary to fortification. Naval authorities believe that if Guam had been fortified, it would have placed an obstacle against Japanese aggression in the Pacific, 1,500 miles from Asia. The fight against the appropriation in the House was led by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York who, along with the rest of the House membership, comes up for election this fall.

Following the defeat in the House, Administration leaders and the Senate Naval Affairs Committee decided that it would be useless to bring the matter up in the Senate. The House action received the congratulations of the press in Japan for "saving America from folly." Senator Walsh and other isolationist Senators were interviewed by the press after the House action and quoted at the time as either feeling there was no pressing need for fortifying Guam or of opposing it altogether. These quotations were tactfully omitted in the Senate debate yesterday.

Instead, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, mollified feelings by pointing to senatorial unity and cooperation since Pearl Harbor.

He advised Senators "not to take too seriously the little pin pricks which we sometimes feel."

Senator Barkley added comfortingly,

"The American people at heart are sound."

Building Guns for Democracy: New Incentive Stirs Detroit

Continued from Page 1

three-man crew to aid you and to feed in new magazines after each 60-round "burst." Your crew can change magazines in seven seconds. The gun is a long affair, but maneuvers on its pivot as easily as a shotgun. It is so mounted and counterpoised that there is no more vibration as it fires than there is to the wheel of an automobile. You feel a good deal of confidence as you look through the long sights. It is the smallest calibre gun that shoots a high-explosive bullet. The bullet explodes on contact without a fuse. It is said that if it hits a piece of paper while in flight it will explode.

You have to forget your ordinary conceptions in firing a gun like this. This one shoots so fast it operates like a stream of water. It takes an expert to fire only one shot. What you do is to turn a sort of garden hose on your target —a stream of highly explosive steel projectiles weighing about half a pound each. It will shoot up to around 500 shots a minute and every third or fourth is a tracer so you can see just where you are shooting.

You can turn this "hose" up about three miles, but the effective range is about half that.

Now imagine yourself on the sloppy deck of a convoyed freighter off Iceland, say, with the alarm sounded and your three-man crew crouched around you. The ship rolls and you are glad of the straps to the gun that make you and it one mechanism. Out from behind a cloud comes a big Nazi bomber, hurtling down on you like a lightning flash in a power dive at seven miles a minute or faster, with the bomber's finger on the bomb release mechanism. You can see that it is quite a temptation to let him have it right off. But the trick is to wait a second or so. In the crucial seven seconds that will actually decide the combat, you will have about 50 shots. If one of them hits the plane, as it has an excellent chance of doing, it is all up with the dive bomber. It will tear a hole right through the plane and the rush of the wind does the rest if the bullet doesn't. The plane just tears itself apart with its own speed.

Once, by sheer luck it is related, one of the bullets of such a gun hit the bomb rack in a diving Nazi airplane. The story is that there wasn't anything left of the plane. It just flew apart and disappeared.

Former automobile mechanics are going about this Detroit factory, under orders of former automobile engineers, making guns like this. As they do so they listen to that muffled, subterranean sound of explosions as the United States Navy tests each new gun in a 300-foot range as fast as it is completed. It is one of the incidents that give color to what is happening in Detroit today. The whole big story is too big even to try to grasp it all. It is better to tell it in details like this.

This factory was the old Oakland plant, recently used as storage space for General Motors repair parts. The old machines and parts have been bundled out, covered with grease, wrapped in tarpaulin, and some of them stand in vacant lots.

None of these people in Detroit had made guns before or any of the other war materials now being manufactured. This is a typical case. This gun was designed in Switzerland. How the plans got to Britain nobody knows. But they came to Detroit via Britain with an urgent appeal. Mass-production experts looked at the plans. They put designing engineers on the job. They decided what machines and factory space would be needed. The gun has 245 parts not counting 465 parts in the mount. The total plan had to take care of every one.

Detroit engineers heard that these guns were finished by hand in Switzerland and Britain. That means that individual parts were filed so they will fit together. It takes longer and the parts aren't interchangeable. Detroit mass-production pride and genius were touched.

"Why, we can do better than that!" they cried.

The Swiss took just under a year, it is said, to get into operation after the plans were ready

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—February 4, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Prints Splash Boldly Over New Spring Fashions

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gay print dresses will see to it that no dullness dims the fashion picture for spring, 1942. Bright, bold, colorful prints, made bolder, brighter, and more striking by dark backgrounds, have already captured the imagination. But these tell only half the story, for always the neat, impeccable little print speaks up in its own unassuming way and has quite as many loyal supporters. Both find their place in the fashion picture.

For formal late afternoon occasions that frequently carry over into the evening, gaily colored prints are a major factor with skillful designers. Rose Amado, who handles the clothes of many designers, says he expects the short dress that is well cut and has an interesting fabric to take the place of evening clothes in many instances.

"A woman will feel quite smart and well dressed in a costume of this character," he says. "Take, for instance, this dress and jacket costume designed by Jo Copeland—the small blue, white, and pink flower design of the print, touched off with bright green, is sparkling and gay, although the print is on a black ground. But that is the practical side to many of these dark background prints—they can be gay without having to go too frequently to the cleaners."

Another dress Jo Copeland designs which belongs in this dark-gay group is a black crepe on which bright rose prints are appliquéd, and made surprisingly real by being slightly padded.

Cascades to the Hem

Kiviette develops a wrap-around dress with front fullness in a vivid print, with low-cut neckline and extended, or draped, shoulders. The skirt fullness falls from a slightly surplice bodice, held at the waist by an appliquéd corsage of the print, then cascades diagonally to the hem. This clever designer evinces a fondness for handwork in her spring collection, using many deft touches that set any dress apart as a thing of particular interest. Often she cuts out interesting designs of the prints and creates a new pattern around the neckline, or on lapels and pockets.

Bright-colored light wool coats over dark print dresses strike a new note in the spring harmony of colors. Although recognizing the unfailing resurgence of black and white, and navy and white as spring features, Sophie of Saks and Emmet Joyce never for an instant forget their liking for strong, clear colors in daytime. One of the dresses in their collection is a black silk with a print design in red and white. It is raised to startling dramatic value by a full-length coat of vermilion red wool.

Many one-piece dresses from among Saks Originals have modest, high V-necklines, but when they are designed with coats, the necks are distinctly lower. Bodices are plastic-seamed into closely molded lines. Skirts are easy, due either to the bustle front which Emmet Joyce sponsors, or to being pleated—a trend this collection particularly favors.

Aprons Add Gay Note

There are those who will like the short, smart, silk print aprons which are used as accessories with dark crepe dresses, and make a pleasant variable. Sometimes they are detachable, but quite as often these are appliquéd, apron-fashion, against the dark skirt, with smaller designs taken from the same print applied atop the sleeves.

Bold, well-spaced flowers are used in evening dresses, and printed rayon jerseys, often with large floral patterns, are well liked for evening gowns and for under-coat dresses right now. Many South American and Mexican touches creep into the designs of prints, bringing Aztec and Inca patterns into play. But prints, from whatever source they may hail, are making their mark in fashion.

G. Tornello

Bold prints and apron fronts are harbingers of spring, 1942. Joseph Halpert combines the two in this gay nasturtium-print crepe dress with its crossed, overlapping bodice. Hat by Lily Daché.

A. F. Sozio

Flower prints add to the gaiety of current evening events. Short kimono sleeves and a snug torso with flowing fullness below mark this jersey gown designed by Charles Cooper.

Fashion Bids Adieu To Folly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Will fashions survive the war? This is a query one often hears as priorities and government orders crowd designers and couturiers and predict further and further limitations.

"Survive?" asked Edna Woolman Chase, Editor-in-Chief of Vogue. "We shall not only survive, but we shall take on a new and fresh vitality and importance, exactly as we did in 1917.

"Fashions do not die because of wars; many of the best of them are created by war's necessities. They would not be fashions if they did not conform to the spirit and needs and the restrictions of the current times.

But No Less Charm

"Fashion has been guilty of plenty of absurdities in the past. Lots of people haven't been able to tell the fashions from the follies, and lots of people haven't cared—the more silly and 'chi chi,' the more fun to wear it. Well, there is going to be less of that. Today we want to take the folly out of fashion, but not the charm, the taste, and the becomingness.

"We shall have to begin to think more about value now, real value, the greatest value we can possibly give. And those who sell have got to want to give it, just as much as those who buy will want to get it.

Quality Demanded

"Today, quality and value must be the foundation of everything which we offer. And indeed it is only right that this be so. For in the days to come, we shall come more and more to demand quality not only in our material possessions, but also to demand it of ourselves and of our friends.

"In America now, we are learning that doing without may do more harm than good at this moment. The makers of fashions—of shoes and hats, gloves and bags, of dresses and coats and suits—all these makers are operating with full Government approval. Whatever is on sale in a shop is there to be bought, with the Government's full permission. Refusal to buy only helps to dislocate the public economy."

Organdie, Straw, Tatting—All Grist to Sally Victor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the steady north light which Sally Victor's intimate salon so pleasantly diffuses, her collection of hats, in spite of a wartime spring, contrives consistently to visualize faces as portraits. But this has been Sally Victor's way. Definitely, however, this season, she endorses "picture-frame brims"—adapting something of the baroque style of Matisse, the crisp modern touch of Van Gogh, and the ballet fluff of Degas, all for the single purpose of strengthening the portrait possibilities of the face beneath the hat.

This designer gives particular attention to the suit hat at the moment, knowing the importance of the suit in the fashion scene. In these she fashions those little brims and puffed crowns which manage incredibly to incorporate the lines of tailored fedoras and postilions, hats to wear when women walk—not ride—from place to place. They are made of practically anything—that privilege of the artist who evolves unforgettably chic hats out of whatever comes to hand. In this instance organdie, felt, natural tuscan braids, lacy crinols, and even good old-fashioned tatting are grist to her mill. Sally Victor declares there is nothing to the rumor of not enough straws. She has more straws, newer straws than ever before. And to emphasize this, she brings out her double-puffed bonnet-brim straws, entirely hand-sewn of tuscan braids in a design inspired by the quaint iron garden furniture of the sentimental Victorian era.

Another hat that veers toward headlines is "the Smacker" with a silhouette for everybody. Its slightly peaked, heart-shaped brim, formed by a deep kettle edge, is mounted on a close fitting calot. Resting sanely and safely "smack" on the head, this is a hat which is a natural for the college girl, and quite adaptable to her elders. Another junior triumph is a white calot with a feathery white hen nesting comfortably atop it, its wise round eyes peering at the world from behind the pompadour. Youthful hats of navy organdie with white tatting trimming—one with a crisp bow beneath the chin—stand ready for those occasional quick occasions when a new hat is a sudden "must." The cloche bonnet brim of the last war appears in many types.

Cane-seating, varnished straw, crimped fringes, seashells, bow-knots of yarn, these are novelties which give interest to Sally Victor's collection, while fairytale colors, Goldilocks yellow, Cinderella pink, and Bluebeard gray, lend their own touch of enchantment.

Top: One of Sally Victor's new picture-frame hats. Its double-puffed brim is of red straw entirely hand-sewn and fashioned in the manner of Victorian iron garden furniture. Center: Shoes for a summer wardrobe. Left to right, a white suede sandal with antique blinker and contrasting saddle lacing; another summer sandal in white suede with huge lattice-work bow accented with gilt studs; a duplex clog in green suede with gold-colored nailheads. Bottom: For air-raid wardens on the night shift, Delman designs this sturdy brogue with small, leather-encased flashlights on either side of the Scotch tongue. All shoes by Delman, from Bergdorf Goodman.

Flashlight Brogues for Blackouts Vie With Frivolous Sandals in 1942 Shoe Parade

By Laura B. Haddock
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you been wondering just how you were going to stumble around in the blackouts? Well, you needn't. For Delman, maker of women's shoes, has solved your problem. He has invented a shoe that lights its own way, but not the enemy's. It is a sturdy brogue with fringed Scotch tongue, at either side of which is a short leather tube holding a small flashlight, complete with battery. By a twist of the bulb-end, the light may be turned off or on, and it throws just sufficient light ahead of your feet to keep you from tripping over curbings or falling into open manholes.

This shoe comes in a variety of wearable leathers, including calf, horned lizard, and a combination of suede and alligator. Also, you can get a slightly giddy version of it in black suede with flashlight holders of bright red.

On the Frivolous Side

Apart from these utilitarian brogues, however, Delman's offerings for southern wear are mostly on the frivolous side. There are countless versions of his sandal-opera in every color of the spectrum and with every imaginable kind of doo-dad for their toes. One of the more subdued is a saddle-laced white shoe of suede whose toe is decorated with an antique blinker-ornament straight out of the 1890's. Other rosettes are made of iridescent snail shells massed together with simulated pearls in various pastel shades. It is said that Delman uses as much care in his choice of shoe ornaments as he does in his leathers and designs, and this is not hard to believe when you see the ruffled triple-rosettes of colored kid, the buckles of nail-studded lattice-work, or the tightly ruffled bows topping multi-colored crêpe sandals.

With all the ingenuity and originality that has gone into these shoe trimmings, a certain restraint is to be noticed, so that, barring a pair of ruby-velvet and gold kid evening clogs designed for Carmen Miranda, there is hardly a shoe in the whole of his collection that the most conservative of us could not enjoy.

Just for Fun

The nearest thing to the bizarre he offers is the kind of shoe a woman buys just for the pleasure of feeling frivolous. It is a scrap of light-green kid, open toe and heel, with a cluster of Christmas-red kid rosebuds at the toe. The same model is also being shown in white suede with Chartreuse roses and green leaves.

Delman has done things with patent leather for spring that may set the pace for the new shoe fashions. He has cleverly used white in a pin-stripe to set off the black—a device which takes patent leather right out of the conservative brackets and gives it an unsuspected dash. Sometimes the entire shoe is striped, sometimes only the bow—or the vamp, or the heel.

The frankly summer styles which Delman is showing for his Southward-bound customers include a neat little thing of navy linen bearing a demure fan of white lace-edged piqué on its toe; and a white doeskin sandal with red, white, and blue rosettes of kid and a blue kid heel and red heel-strap. Patriotic—and cute, too.

Sailcloth appears in many colors among the summer shoes. Narrow bands of it in red, purple, and green form a high-heeled sandal for either evening or day wear. Gingham—yes, the smooth Anderson kind you used to buy for little girl's dresses—in a small red and white schoolhouse check, strikes an intriguing note of contrast above a sophisticated clog sole and heel of red kid.

Rocker Soles

Rocker soles are to be found liberally scattered among the new showings, not alone for evening wear, where they come in crêpes and satins and kid, nail-studded and plain, and sometimes studded with multicolored jewel-stones, but even in the spectator sports shoes. A good example of the latter is made up in wheat linen, with a luggage-tan saddle and matching silk ties pulled through enormous tan eyelets.

All in all, it looks like a pleasant summer ahead for shoes and for those who enjoy buying them.

Priorities Presage Renaissance of Sterling

A renaissance in the use of sterling silver in the American home may be one outcome of the shortage of metals caused by defense demands. With priorities on nickel and copper, plated ware will be increasingly difficult to obtain from now on.

Sterling will be its own substitute, according to Belle Kogan, well known industrial designer who has had long experience in the creation of sterling silverware, and American women will come to value it again as in other periods in history.

"Many more women will learn to appreciate both the beauty and service of sterling silver," she said, "particularly now that designers have greater variety than ever to offer."

"Swedish modern" is one of the most popular types of sterling silverware today. Some of the pieces, interestingly enough, however, as Miss Kogan pointed out, have taken their inspiration from old Swedish wedding crowns.

The history of sterling silverware, so Miss Kogan relates, is a fascinating one. During the Renaissance, for example, the salt cellar had not only a functional and artistic significance, but also a social one, for guests of importance sat above the salt, while guests of lesser rank sat at the other end of the table.

"It was during the last of the 16th century that modern table service came into being. At the table of the great de'Medicis, goblets, plates, and glasses were made by the world's greatest artists—but guests had to supply their own spoons. Forks were introduced into Italy in the 16th century, with two tines. Service plates and dishes were of gold or silver; ewers and flagons were richly treated.

"Many fine silver designs were America's own contribution to this great craft during the 'early American period,' the 18th century.

"Bringing silver design up to date," she concluded, "we find that fresh and interesting effects can be had from modern design in sterling, with new forms in hollowware and in flatware marking the twentieth century's contribution to the historic art of the silversmith."

It is no accident that Miss Kogan speaks with authority on the design of sterling silverware. Her art studies, begun at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine and Applied Art and continued at Pratt Institute and the Art Students' League, as well as her technical training at the Rhode Island School of Design, have resulted in a career of note in the general field of industrial designing, and of sterling silver design in particular. For a number of years Miss Kogan has been the designer for the Quaker Silver Company of Attleboro, Mass.

New Color Process or a Shampoo and Rinse For Your Rugs—Makes Old Ones Like New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether you're moving, marrying, or modernizing, your floor covering problems remain the same—where to buy, how much to pay, what type, pattern and colors to select, and the possibilities in rugs you may already possess.

The most popular colors now underfoot are the new interpretations of green with their leaning towards the turquoise side. Rose, with a baker's dozen varied tones, is lower scaled and, in some cases, approaches a soft brown or beige. There are many blues, some darker than ever, but definitely loveliest in mid-pastel hues. Probably a wise choice is the shade somewhere between light and federal blue. Burgundy remains a leader—with rose bidding for second place. And all the dust-concealing tones like gray, mauve and orchid are much favored above greens, reds and dark browns.

Today, modern methods and handling lengthen the valuable wear-worthiness of good carpeting to a surprising degree. The experts aver that regular professional cleaning adds a fifty to sixty per cent longer and more useful lifetime to a rug, and the Institute of Carpet Manufacturers supports their claim with numerous case histories.

However, the true importance of professional cleaning is rarely appreciated by the average rug owner. Dirt and dust, gummy substances and other harmful materials work themselves so deeply into the rug base—after a normal period of use—that only the most expert commercial methods will remove the imbedded soil and fibre-cutting grit and restore the floor covering to natural brightness and fabric cleanliness.

Despite the utmost care, home methods cannot remove all of this soil and grime that accumulates in a floor covering. And, besides this deep-down grit, an oil film forms on the rug-in-use, catching dust and dulling the color.

In a modern, professional cleaning establishment, a special machine first taps the heavy grit and dust out of a rug, care being taken of course not to break the strands. From three to five pounds of dry dust is thus removed from the average nine by twelve rug. Even immediately after a thorough vacuum cleaning a rug will yield a quantity of dust such as that.

After the loose soil has been freed and removed, the rug is shampooed by a process in which only filtered waters and the finest soaps are used. Such pure ingredients protect the rug from a possible residue of soap scum that would keep the natural rug lustre from showing, and act as a trap for more dust and dirt when the rug was once more in use. This is a good reason to ascertain that the rug cleaning establishment you select offers the best and most up-to-date methods for cleaning your rugs.

A series of rinsings complete the washing process in professional handling, and your rugs are then hung in a special dry-room where the air is changed about every 60 seconds. Controlled temperature and humidity make the drying conditions ideal for all types and constructions of rugs.

Rugs have a habit of wearing longer than our taste for the color lasts. In fact, they usually outwear all other fabric decorations and furnishings—while few budgets are elastic enough to provide new carpets every time there is a decorative change in draperies, wall coverings, or slip covers.

However, there is a practical, modern recoloring process that solves these many problems. It is known as the Lincoln Process, perfected by the Lincoln Plant in Newark, New Jersey, so that—nowadays—Mrs. Modern may change a floor covering "from any color to any color."

A rather remarkable feature of this process is the fact that dark, sombre hues may be turned into light, lively colors. And we don't mean rag, cotton, or other inexpensive floor coverings—we mean broadlooms made of the finest wool as well as other good carpeting.

Corsets Assured—Rubber or No

By the Associated Press

Chicago

If milady has been worrying—and some say she has—lest this rubber shortage is going to keep her out of shape, she can stop it right now. For, rubber or no rubber, she's going to have just as many foundation garments, essential to neat dressers, as she ever had—and maybe more.

So said the girdle, brassiere, and corset makers as they prepared to show retail merchandisers and buyers newly designed garments which can be constructed with little or no rubber, and be produced in quantities sufficient for normal demands.

Some of the new girdles, brassieres, and corsets use single-stitch rubber fabrics, but in such small quantity, as compared with previous designs, that the anticipated allotment of rubber to the industry will not limit the number of garments scheduled to be made during the year.

The new theory of corsetry eases the necessity of two-way-stretch rubber. It utilizes, the manufacturers explained, stretchable cloth and available materials in new ways which provide the same support, with good styling, which rubber fabrics formerly gave.

The corset and brassiere industry did $119,782,850 worth of retail business in 1941, an all-time record, the manufacturers reported, adding that they were preparing to do as well in 1942—rubber or no.

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LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO., Kansas City, Missouri

The Home Forum

Guajira: Cuban Morning Song

THE NIGHT had seemed long, for up from the street had surged the successive waves of crescendo sound which are part of a tropical night at carnival time. The moonlight, streaming through the shutters, had shimmered on the round brass globes of the chandelier and played along the beveled edges of the wardrobe mirrors. It had made golden arabesques of the metal bedsteads and turned the green-tiled floor into a daisy field. The cool wind, which usually came with the dusk, had not risen; so, outside the misty canopies of mosquito netting, small batteries of insects had zinged away the slow hours.

* * *

Then, all at once, the night noises began to die away in little spurts, leaving behind them pools of quivering silence. We got up and went to the balcony.

The balustrade was soft with moss and damply cool beneath our hands. Across the way, the last light went out in the House of the Two Brothers and the gaunt building slept in shuttered quiet. Below us, the shadowy, tilted roofs of town stretched away in irregular ranks—like the endless courts of a Chinese temple. The tree-tops, rising from patio gardens, made small tufts of black in which the birds were already twittering. On the headland, the lighthouse kept up the rhythm of its winking against a sky which was turning to opal in the east. A subtle breeze began to stir the bougainvillea, heavy with the musky fragrance of awakening day.

* * *

The Gulf lay flat and motionless, not a ripple marring its silvery expanse. Against it, the white hulls of the fishing-boats were dark, and the slender masts etched geometric patterns on a leaden sky. Here and there a lantern twinkled through a porthole. As we watched, three sails slid slowly aloft, and one by one three boats moved out from the anchored fleet. Lazily, gracefully, they tacked off in formation across the shallow water. As they left the shelter of the cove, the hidden sunrise turned their whiteness to blush pink.

Fragments of cloud detached themselves from the orchid-colored bank which rolled up out of the sea at the horizon. As they wafted across the brightening sky, they changed from lavender to rose, and then to gold.

* * *

Along the ridgepole of Juan Fernandez' house, his white cat skimmed soundlessly, her coat a gray blur against the reddening tiles. Soundlessly, she dropped to the moist earth of the garden and disappeared into the shadows cast by the branching arms of the flowering tree. When next we saw her, she was gravely making her toilet atop the tallest stack of fishermen's baskets in the corner by the weathered fence. From within the courtyard, there came first the trickle and then the gush of water from a spigot followed by the lusty sounds of Juan Fernandez' ablutions.

* * *

The sun rose higher and the roofs became a mosaic in reds. The foliage of the trees and bushes turned a brilliant, unreal green. Along the beach, two boatmen dragging a dory ashore left a widening purple wake upon the shining water. Somewhere two cocks awoke a barnyard babble. A turkey gobbled, and a peacock's raucous scream shivered on the air. In the eaves, pigeons began to coo and we heard the heavy beating of their wings as they whirred downward to the streets. The sun—round and ruddy—came into view above the Customs House.

From the chimney of Panchita Perez, a feather of smoke lifted skyward. Among the hanging baskets on the upper gallery small birds hopped and chirped, flaunting their freedom before the fat blackbird in his scarlet cage. The Perez children appeared along the railing. They were all there—from the baby, who peered through the balusters, up to Dolores, who could rest her chin quite easily on the top. They stood gazing at us—a row of dark-eyed, solemn little faces awaiting only the excuse of notice to burst into provocative smiles. Down in the narrow defile, which served the slim house as a garden, their father was honing his knives absorbedly and their young uncle was getting the oars out of the small outdoor locker. Before he leaned each one against the mottled wall, he ran his hand caressingly over the smoothness of the blade. Through the open door and windows of the kitchen came a delectable aroma.

* * *

At the intersection of the Calle Martí and the Calle San Miguel, a countryman stood leaning against a lamp-post. In his right hand, he clutched a bunch of live chickens. From his left wrist dangled a string of garlic and another of peppers. Out of the Calle Martí sauntered another man, hands in pockets. He was giving a continuous series of almost conversational commands apparently to himself. Turning sharply into San Miguel, he stopped to speak with the chicken man. By and by there came the sound of wheels. Into the Calle San Miguel, from Martí, came a donkey cart loaded with wood. The donkey's eyes were closed and he proceeded on his way like a somnambulist, unaware that his master had paused for conversation. Halfway down the block, a shout aroused him. Slowly he turned around and, with his eyes still apparently shut in sleep, he plodded back to his owner's side where he waited patiently until the amenities of social intercourse should have to give way to the less congenial concerns of business.

* * *

The sun mounted relentlessly.

Along the cobbled street rattled the little yellow milk wagon from the Finca San Vicente—its legend, "Leche Cruda," crudely painted in magenta on the side. An orange and blue cart quavered by on uncertain wheels—spilling, now and then, a bright green banana. In the distance, there arose the jingle of bells. The morning parade of the tradesmen had begun.

THEDIA COX KENYON

Revealed by Its Architecture

IN A BROAD sense, a sound architecture, one plastically beautiful and imaginatively and structurally honest, is one of the best and clearest indices of the state of civilization. The French not inaptly or unjustly refer to the châteaux, palaces, and churches with which their land is dotted as *monuments historiques*. They are indeed historical monuments. For in a building more than in any other work the social imagination has expressed itself. How a nation builds, the structures on which it spends its elaborate energies, the character of its favorite architectural motifs, tell us more about a people, almost, than its prose or its poetry or music, since these have a greater license to be irrelevant or trivial or fantastic. A church, a university, a prison, a dwelling house, a bank, a theater, or a town hall, all these are centers of social life and expressive of it. A Greek temple shining on a hill, a Gothic cathedral in the center of a cluster of gabled houses, a Renaissance palace, a modern skyscraper, all steel and glass and vertical line, tell us more about a civilization than almost any other work of art.—From "Arts and the Man," by IRWIN EDMAN. (New York: Norton.)

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A BEDSPREAD FROM TOLUCA, MEXICO

THIS BEDSPREAD was on display recently in the "America South of the United States Exhibition," held at the Brooklyn Museum in Brooklyn, New York. Textiles figure prominently among the colonial and folk arts of Latin America, for the art of weaving and needlework was developed ingeniously by the natives before and after the era of discovery and conquest. Indigenous elements were fused with European ideas brought by the newcomers.

Such exhibitions are planned today as instruments for promotion of hemisphere amity and mutual understanding. Of this Brooklyn display, Dr. Herbert S. Spinden, curator of American Indian Art and Primitive Cultures, has written: "Folk art is at once the best propaganda and the best social cement that democracy can have." Certainly folk art transcends the barrier of language and regional differences, for such expression as the design of this hand-wrought textile is universally legible and enjoyable.

D. A.

Self-Seeded

I like machine-made poems;
they have clean edges,
precision of word and phrase, exactitude of logic.
But I like too
poems that grow like flowers,
wind-borne, self-seeded.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Collaboration in the Philippines

BROUGHT UP IN the Society of Friends, I neglected my musical education. From early boyhood I begged to be allowed to study music, but the good people at home thought this would detract from what they considered more profitable studies.

My ignorance of music and the dance was a surprise to the Filipinos, who had for generations sung and danced with merry hearts. Sound carried far on warm tropical nights. Violins could be heard across the swamp and deep in the coconut groves in the evening stillness. There was something soft and liquid in their music that seemed to blend with the springtime fragrance of the ylang-ylang that came from the distillery between Baao and Iriga, where the essence was pressed from the blossoms for the perfumeries of Paris.

My lack of musical training was a serious handicap when the Educational Department sent us a supply of song books containing many of the old popular songs which we were to teach the children to sing. I could teach them the words, but I could no more instruct them in carrying the tunes than I could train their carabaos to fly. While the children sang by ear, I could find no one who could read the notes among them, nor among the teachers.

I went to the presidente with my problem.

"The Señora Rodriguez," he said.

Baldomero Imperial had permitted the señora and her little son Ildefonso to occupy the house in his coconut grove just beyond the town. They were the only Spaniards who remained in Baao, having come from Barcelona where the señora had been a music teacher before emigrating to the Islands with her husband, who left her a widow and impoverished in this Filipino pueblo. . . . Her ambition was to make a master violinist of pale, blue-eyed Ildefonso. I had often heard the limpid music of his violin come stealing through the twilight. Ildefonso, the apple of his mother's eye, a slender, light-haired boy of about ten, already could surpass anyone in Baao in handling the precious instrument his mother had brought out from Barcelona.

The presidente seemed to be pleased with the idea of teaching the children to sing, but more deeply by the opportunity it offered of employment for the señora, in whom he had taken a paternal interest. The headman of a Filipino community acted as a fatherly guardian to his people as well as being its chief executive.

"We will pay her," he said, "either from the city treasury, or I shall take care of it myself."

The *maestra* also was delighted. She loved music, but if there was anything she loved better, with the exception of Ildefonso, it was to teach it to others.

So began one of the strangest combinations ever assembled for the musical training of children. I taught them the words, Ildefonso came with rice paper and ink, copied the notes of each song, as we learned it, in heavy black characters over an inch long, and the señora, who knew no word of English, . . . soon had those boys and girls singing like young America. — From "Philippine Saga," by MARIUS JOHN. (New York: House of Field.)

New Mexican Moon

WARM NOVEMBER EVENING, with memories marching by. One is a vision of New Mexican plains, rolling in the moonlight—an unending expanse of wide undulations; a rhythmic succession of crests and hollows rising and falling like waves of the sea.

Our horses carried us briskly over that sea. In the distance two little squares of light appeared, lovelier than the moonlight—the windows of home with lamplight shining through.

The sound of strong migrant wings was heard in the lifting-up air; and, rising high in a blue, blue sky with bluer clouds—a full yellow moon.

P. Y.

The Goodness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDERSTANDING THE NEED of humanity to recognize the goodness of God, the Psalmist exclaimed (Psalms 107:8), "Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" To those who have proved, in some measure, that divine goodness is ever present and ever operative, it seems very natural to ascribe all goodness to God, but to others, who have not been thus awakened, the words of the Psalmist may have little significance, until in some extremity they at last may turn to spiritual means for relief, and begin to understand the unchanging, unfailing nature of God, good.

In these days of seeming tumult and general disturbance throughout the world, one might be tempted to believe that the goodness of God is difficult to discern. There is abundant testimony on every side, however, that many who are facing great distress and danger are turning more and more to the spiritual facts of God's infinite goodness, and proving His ability and willingness to protect and guide those who rely on Him, whatever the seeming extremity.

Perhaps to some it seems difficult to believe in the goodness of God because of the aggressiveness and magnitude of that which the material senses proclaim as true. Spiritual facts are not perceived by the material senses, nor are they discovered through so-called human wisdom, for, as the prophet Isaiah states (Isaiah 64:4), "Since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him."

Faith in God and in the spiritual realities, which are unseen by the physical senses, brings the proof of His healing power. When it is recognized through the teachings of Christian Science that sin, sickness, and death are no part of God's creation, we begin to overcome them through the understanding of His allness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 199): "The so-called miracles contained in Holy Writ are neither supernatural nor preternatural; for God is good, and goodness is more natural than evil. The marvellous healing-power of goodness is the outflowing life of Christianity, and it characterized and dated the Christian era." The "healing-power of goodness" can be experienced by each one of us as we gain, through the study of Christian Science, an understanding of the spiritual facts concerning God and man, His image and likeness. When we learn to acknowledge every evidence of good in our experience as coming from God, the great Giver, the source of all good, our expectation and expression of good are increased.

The law of God which meets every human need is also a law which demands obedience. One cannot expect to prove the goodness of God while one is indulging in evil. The more one's thinking is identified with good, with brotherly love, wisdom, kindness, toleration, compassion, and forgiveness, the more fully is good expressed in one's experience. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 206): "The real Christian Scientist is constantly accentuating harmony in word and deed, mentally and orally, perpetually repeating this diapason of heaven: 'Good is my God, and my God is good. Love is my God, and my God is Love.' " To worship God—what a demand that is! To have faith in no power but God, good, to love and consciously to reflect Him, brings good into our experience. And if good seems to be absent, do we not need to examine our thinking and see whether we are worshiping God aright and acknowledging no other power?

To worship God intelligently, we must give up our beliefs in personal goodness. The good which we express comes from God, its one infinite source. It is not our own personal goodness, but ours by reflection. In order to do and to manifest good, we must understand that God has created man in His own image and likeness, and that man reflects and expresses Him. As we seek to overcome in our own thinking that which is unlike good, our real selfhood in God's image shines forth.

There is no greater happiness than to prove the power of God's goodness in the midst of what appear to be the conflicting forces of evil. In the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 124) we may declare of God:

"His goodness stands approved,
Unchanged from day to day:
I drop my burden at His feet,
And bear a song away."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Seascape

In a globe of shadows, halfway between two worlds,
The waning moon hung like a crooked finger;
Darkness grew lighter, faded to silver, was lost.
The moon was a disc fading into dawn;
The island an emerald rising from a sea.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

LA BONDAD DE DIOS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

COMPRENDIENDO que la humanidad debiera reconocer la bondad de Dios, el Salmista exclamó (Salmos, 107:8): "¡Alaben [los hombres] la misericordia de Jehová, y sus maravillas para con los hijos de los hombres!" Para los que han demostrado en alguna medida que la bondad divina está siempre presente y siempre activa, parece muy natural atribuir toda bondad a Dios, pero para otros, que aun no han despertado para entender esta verdad, las palabras del Salmista tienen poca significación, a no ser que en algún caso extremo ellos recurran a lo último a los remedios espirituales y empiezen a entender la naturaleza inmutable e infalible de Dios, el bien.

En estos días de aparente tumulto y perturbación general en el mundo entero, se siente uno tentado a creer que la bondad de Dios es difícil de comprender. Pero hay pruebas abundantes por todas partes que aquellos que se ven confrontados con grandes peligros y angustias recurren cada vez más a las verdades espirituales de la bondad infinita de Dios, demostrando que El es capaz y está dispuesto a proteger y a guiar a los que confían en El, sea cual fuese la situación difícil en que se encuentren aparentemente.

A algunos tal vez les parezca difícil creer en la bondad de Dios a causa de la agresividad y magnitud de aquello que los sentidos materiales presentan como verdad. Las verdades espirituales no pueden comprenderse por medio de los sentidos materiales, ni pueden entenderse por lo que llamamos razón humana, porque, como dice el profeta Isaías (Isaías, 64:4): "Nunca jamás oyeron los hombres, ni con los oídos percibieron, ni ojo de nadie ha visto, fuera de ti, oh Dios, las cosas que hará el Señor por aquel que le espera."

La fe en Dios y en las realidades espirituales, que los sentidos corporales no perciben, comprueba Su poder sanador. Cuando se reconozca con la ayuda de las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana que el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte no forman parte de la creación de Dios, empezamos a vencerlos mediante el entendimiento de Su totalidad.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 199 de su obra MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Los llámados milagros contenidos en la Sagrada Escritura no son sobrenaturales ni preternaturales; porque Dios es bueno, y lo bueno es más natural que lo malo. El maravilloso poder sanador de la bondad es la vida que emana del cristianismo, y caracterizó e hizo época de la era cristiana." El "poder sanador de la bondad" puede experimentarse por cada uno de nosotros, a medida que logremos mediante el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana un entendimiento de las verdades espirituales acerca de Dios y del hombre, Su imagen y semejanza. Cuando aprendamos a reconocer toda manifestación de bien en nuestra experiencia como viniendo de Dios, el gran Dador, la fuente de todo lo bueno, nuestra esperanza y expresión del bien se aumentan.

La ley de Dios que satisface toda necesidad humana es también una ley que demanda obediencia. No puede uno esperar probar la bondad de Dios mientras de alguna manera da cabida al mal. Cuanto más nuestro pensamiento se identifique con el bien, con el amor fraternal, la sabiduría, bondad, tolerancia, compasión y misericordia, tanto más plenamente el bien encontrará expresión en nuestra experiencia. Mary Baker Eddy escribe (ibid., pág. 206): "El verdadero Científico Cristiano constantemente acentúa la armonía en palabras y obras, mental y oralmente, repitiendo perpetuamente este diapasón celestial: 'El bien es mi Dios, y mi Dios es el bien. El Amor es mi Dios, y mi Dios es el Amor.' " Adorar a Dios — ¡qué demanda! Tener fe en ningún otro poder más que Dios, el bien, amarle y reflejarle conscientemente, trae el bien a nuestra experiencia. Y si el bien parece estar ausente — ¿no hace falta que examinemos nuestro pensamiento para ver si adoramos a Dios de una manera apropiada, no reconociendo ningún otro poder?

Para adorar a Dios inteligentemente, debemos abandonar nuestra creencia en el bien personificado. El bien que nosotros expresamos proviene de Dios, su única fuente infinita. No es nuestro bien propio y personal, sino es nuestro por medio de la reflexión. Para hacer y manifestar el bien, tenemos que entender que Dios ha creado al hombre a Su propia imagen y semejanza y que el hombre refleja y expresa a Dios. A medida que tratemos de vencer en nuestro propio pensamiento lo que no es semejante al bien, nuestra verdadera individualidad a la semejanza de Dios se manifiesta.

No puede haber felicidad mayor que la de demostrar el poder de la bondad de Dios en medio de lo que parecen ser las fuerzas antagónicas del mal. En las palabras de un himno (HIMNARIO DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA, No. 124) podemos declarar de Dios:

"Su bondadoso amor
eterno como El es;
mi carga arrojo a Sus pies
y canto en Su loor."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Trains Heard In The Night

FOR A LONG TIME I used to go to bed early. Sometimes, when I had put out my candle, my eyes would close so quickly that I had not even time to say "I'm going to sleep." And half an hour later the thought that it was time to go to sleep would awaken me. . . .

I would ask myself what o'clock it could be; I could hear the whistling of trains, which, now nearer and now farther off, punctuating the distance like the note of a bird in a forest, shewed me in perspective the deserted countryside through which a traveller would be hurrying towards the nearest station: the path that he followed being fixed for ever in his memory by the general excitement due to being in a strange place, to doing unusual things, to the last words of conversation, to farewells exchanged beneath an unfamiliar lamp which echoed still in his ears amid the silence of the night; and to the delightful prospect of being once again at home. — From "Swann's Way," by MARCEL PROUST. (New York: Boni.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

The King's English ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Can the United States and England ever be close friends as long as Americans use a flat "a," and say "elevator," and pronounce either "ee-ther," while the British use a broad "a," say "lift" and call either "eye-ther"?

The answer, whether you say "yeah" or "yes," is in the affirmative.

Or at least that is what British working in Washington on their several Government missions here were told the other night by an American linguistic expert, Dr. Harry Morgan Ayres of Columbia University. Twice a month this winter the British are going to class to learn more about their hosts. This week the lesson was on the "American language." From Australian Minister Richard G. Casey, the chairman, on down to stenographers, they all said they had not had such a delightful evening for a long time.

Professor Ayres minced no words in jibing the British. He told them that to Americans their tones sounded as if they were giving orders. Referring to their "swoops of pitch," he warned them, "you've got to relax." He chided them for their inconsistency in using a broad "a" in half, but not always in "castle" or "demand."

Then he turned on the Americans. He warned the British they would find the average hinterland American "an artist at work with words who is taking his time and is especially anxious to accomplish his goal without opening his mouth."

"But leave him alone," he pleaded with the British. "He's not hurting anybody."

From Steerage to Captain's Table

To the amusement and edification of the British Professor Ayres went down a long list of varying speech habits of the English-speaking peoples, explaining how the differences originated and how sometimes, such as in the case of the broad "a," the vulgar had become the elegant.

The broad "a," he said, flatly "came to America in the steerage, but now it is elegant here as well as in Great Britain."

As to what to do about their broad "a" in America, the British were advised, "sprinkle in a few, but make it fewer rather than more and no American will object."

The Britishers asked about and received advice on: "got"—permissible as past of "forget," so why not of "get"?

"Either": It's either "ee-ther" or "eye-ther," with a little more justification for the former because in the eighteenth century it was as bad to say "eye-ther" as to call ladies "liedies," the way the Cockney does now.

"The Irishman," interjected Dr. Ayres, "says 'nay-ther' and he's absolutely right."

"Yeah" for "yes": Professor Ayres raised no objection but merely pointed out that "yes" is the more emphatic coming from "yea so." "But you may not always want to be emphatic," he added.

Clerk, pronounced "clark": This Professor Ayres says is a holdover from the fourteenth century when sermon was pronounced "sarmon" and "serge" was called "sarge." Americans have reverted to "clerk" but still call sergeant "sargeant."

It Ain't Disturbing

"Ain't": Professor Ayres is not shocked by the use of "ain't" which he says Latin professors made unfashionable because they wanted the first person singular and the third person singular to be different so it would be easier to teach Latin. A few "sturdy souls" use "ain't" today despite their grandfather's distaste for it, he said.

"Lift" for "elevator": Here, Professor Ayres said, is a case where the British kept the simpler shorter word in a period when American newspaper editors were trying to be pretentious with long Latin derived words like "elevator" and "auditorium."

Despite the many differences in the British and American languages, Professor Ayres is not discouraged over the possibility of finding a common meeting ground.

Such, he held, has already been found by Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, who scarcely uses a word "that an American would have different."

And of Winston Churchill's "what sort of people do they think we are?" Professor Ayres said, "there's nothing local, British or peculiar about that even to an American."

The British, Professor Ayres suggested, could impose an Oxford speech on all English-speaking people, but why, he asked, "be so totalitarian?"

In true diplomatic fashion, Chairman Casey contributed a story of his young daughter who returned home from school the other day saying she had become acquainted with a girl whose father was American and mother was English.

"She," she told her father, "is half and hawlf."

The Country Speaks: Detroit

Search for Good Government ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

The quest for good municipal government should not be, and has not been in at least one case, sidetracked by the war effort. That one case is Detroit. And what a good example, for where else could one find today so much strident evidence of the war effort?

In any event underneath all the hub-bub of conversion of Detroit's auto plants to the making of war goods you still can hear the demanding tones of a call for better government.

Of course looking around for the source of the call you'll find first—in fact you'll run smack-bang into it—an anything but pleasant and positive situation having to do with the sending to prison of a lot of former political leaders, including a mayor, a prosecutor, several councilmen, and an assorted lot of police officials and minor municipal workers.

We might be rebuked for saying that that situation in itself, though, is a positive situation. But that's what we would say because the investigation, the cleanup, the unsavory revelations and prosecutions that have been going on here now for two or three years, are but a sign of the fact that the people of Detroit really want good government. They haven't apparently found it yet. But they are determined to get it if they have to fill the jails with dishonest men who beguile them into thinking that they had it to offer.

Plea for Good Government

The process really started way back in 1919 when the city, as part of a move to free itself from partisan political corruption, adopted a new charter, providing for nonpartisan elections. That helped, but didn't entirely solve the problem. In 1930 things got so bad again that a mayor, Charles Bowles, had to be recalled. Then in 1939 the present so-called cleanup got under way.

The point is that Detroit hasn't been content to let bad things go on under its nose in the city hall. Action in every case has followed the least hint of something gone wrong. It is significant that no one has been spared. Republicans and Democrats alike have felt the power of the public ire, and the power of the law.

It is certain that the sort of clean-up that has taken place could not, or would not, have been undertaken and carried through had there been a partisan machine in control at the city hall here. The dishonesty uncovered has been of a personal nature. Oh, yes, there was conniving and conspiring. There was organization and protection. But again it was purely a matter, not of expressing the power of a political organization held together by its vote-getting strength. It was the reflection of personal dishonesty, personal greed, translated into the governmental field. There has been no "machine" to protect those exposed.

Government Administration

That's so much to the credit of the nonpartisan system itself. But still, one will rightly say, Detroit has suffered from corruption in government. It is in a way rather peculiar, though, that during this time Detroit has not actually suffered so very much from bad government. Oh, there are problems, such as that having to do with the operation of the transit system. But generally speaking, the administration of the municipal government has not been too bad. Some outside students say it has been very good. The financial position of the city is good. Its safety record is fairly good. There is no evidence of gross waste of public funds. There have been labor troubles in which the city council itself has been unfortunately involved. One factor in the clean-up itself was the operation of a "numbers racket." But, iniquitous as that was, it was not a major crime wave.

No, municipal government has not been so bad here. The people who have administered it at times have, though, according to the court records, been bad. One wonders then whether the remedy now is, as is being suggested, the City Manager system. Would that get at the bottom of the trouble? Would it put into office men who would be free of the urge to use that office for personal gain? Are the essential governmental duties so poorly administered that the city manager plan is needed, and would work, as a remedy?

Those are questions which Detroiters themselves will answer. What they decide to do may not at once be the right thing, but Detroit is very earnest in its desire for better government, and no one questions that it's going to get it.

To Change the Subject:

Proving You Were Born ..... *By Jessie Ash Arndt*

Until now I have never felt strongly about my birthplace. About the land of my birth, yes. But about the city (town to be more exact), no.

I only arrived there, and have lived in many other places since, but this was a mistake. Once you leave a birthplace you lose it. It forgets about you. So far as it is concerned you are an alien while it clasps fondly to its heart the strangers who have settled down in the house where you were born. I am convinced I should have stayed in Neenah.

You don't know Neenah? It is in Wisconsin. I can tell you because I was born there. I don't remember what Neenah looks like, but at least I know its name. I can find it on the map. That's more than Neenah can do for me. It doesn't know my name and can't find it in its vital statistics. So far as Neenah is concerned I might as well never have been born. The State of Wisconsin takes the same attitude. I'm beginning to doubt now whether I really was.

Proving You Are an American

For years it did not matter. I was allowed to enter school without anyone taking any special interest in whether I had been born or had just growed like the British Constitution. I went to work in the same casual way. The evidence that here I was seemed to be sufficient. BUT—along came the war and now, in order to do anything useful for Uncle Sam, I have to prove to him that I was actually born into the Uncle Sam family. I don't blame him, understand, with so many of us to keep track of, but what about Neenah? What good was it to be born there if you didn't even so much as make a blot on the birth register?

My advice to every new baby is to hustle himself down to the city hall the very minute he arrives and get himself onto the vital statistics record. It should be a "must" on his list. He may not realize how vital the vital statistics are for a few years, but he will when he's 21.

If possible he should provide himself with a few ancestors. Up to now, I have never been one to put great emphasis on having a handsome collection of ancestors on both sides of the family. But current events convince me of their value. A wise baby will have ancestors as well as parents, the former dating back to Plymouth Rock.

He may speak with pride from babyhood on, of being an American and, up to the age of 21, those who hear him will probably take it for granted he is. Afterward he'll have to prove it. Ancestors in such cases are not to be overlooked as a handy help.

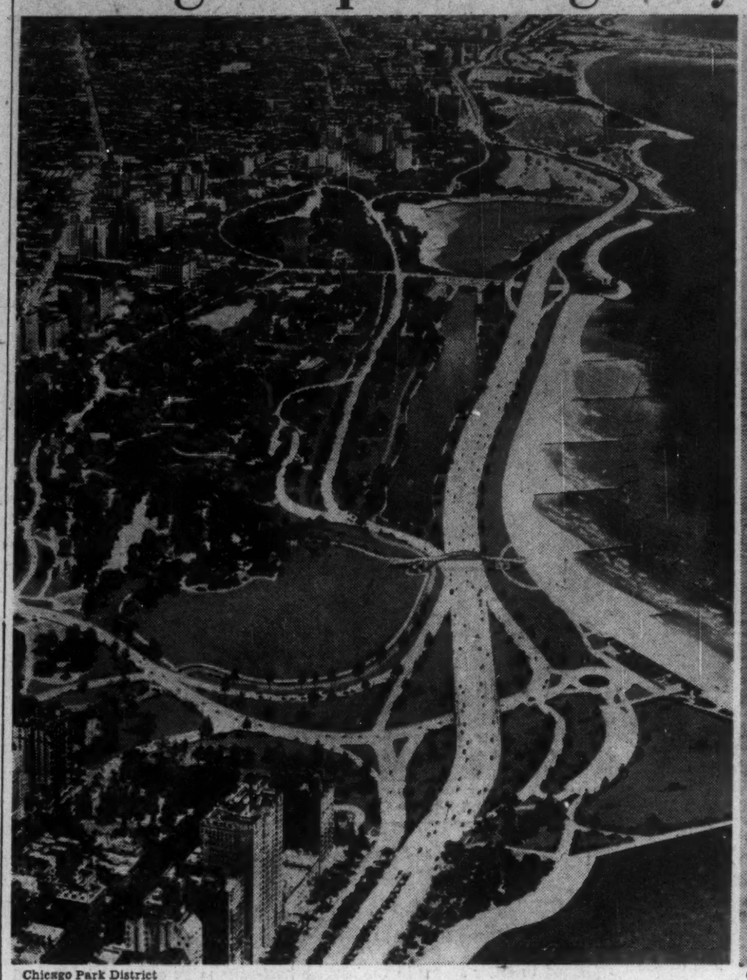
Make Sure of City Hall, Too

A baby should also avoid, if possible, arriving in a territory of the United States of America instead of one of the bona fide states. For instance, a man I know made the mistake of choosing New Mexico as a birthplace when it was still a territory. This oversight has since cost him time and trouble. He was obliged to obtain a photostat copy of a document from Otero County, proving not only that he was a native of the place but also that it is now actually in one of the States of the Union. Uncle Sam regarded him as an unwelcome step-nephew until all these little details were fixed up.

Care should likewise be taken of the city hall in which the vital statistics are kept. A child should make it his special duty to go by every day or so and see that it is still there. A young man (over 21) from Oklahoma, failed to do this and now that he wants a birth certificate, they just tell him they are sorry there isn't any way to send him one, the records were all destroyed when the city hall burned down 10 years ago. He too has to prove that he was born.

Birth certificates are becoming as popular and important as blackout curtains and should have their place in frames on the wall of the front parlor, with high school diplomas, college degrees and the pressed flowers from Grandmother's bridal bouquet. If you don't believe it, just try to prove you're an American citizen without one.

Chicago Express Highway Puts Joy in City Driving



Chicago Park District

Looking North: Traffic Surges Along New Chicago Artery

Airview of part of the new eight-lane express highway which permits the motorist to drive between green park spaces and the blue waters of Lake Michigan, undisturbed by frequent pedestrian crossings.

Chicago Park District

Looking South: Highway Skirts "City of the Big Shoulders"

Southward from Belmont Harbor the new traffic lane gracefully wends its way past Chicago's skyscrapers and through part of the City's park district, reclaimed from Lake Michigan.

Fifteen miles of 'dream' allow steady pace of 35 miles, minus walkers' crossings.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Fifteen miles of Chicago's dream of a lake-front express highway now becomes fact.

With the scheduled completion this winter of a final north-side link, Chicago's great river of north and south traffic surges into an eight-lane highway that makes City driving a joy. For the motorist can sit back in his car, undisturbed by frequent pedestrian crossings, and enjoy the blue of Lake Michigan's waters on one side and the green of park spaces on the other while he speeds along at a steady 35.

The huge project has been executed by the Chicago Park District with help from WPA and PWA. All of the latest link—the two miles from North Avenue to Belmont Harbor—was constructed with WPA labor.

The latest phase of the project was one of the biggest steps in the program because it involved making over Lincoln Park, the City's intensively-used North Side playground. The previous largest obstacle to a City-long express thoroughfare was overcome in 1937 when the bridge over the mouth of the Chicago River, linking Outer Drives of North and South Sides, was completed. The present project was scarcely less of an undertaking. Lincoln Park's network of drives had to be relocated while the steady flow of traffic continued.

Before this work was done, Lincoln Park had an antiquated traffic system. The main stream of traffic from the suburbs to the Loop was pouring into winding drives designed for the "carriage trade" of the '80s and '90s. Roads curved in and out among the trees—charmingly, if you were riding in a surrey behind a couple of high-stepping bays; disconcerting if you were trying to make time in an automobile.

The circuitous roads were not even desirable from the pleasure-seekers' standpoint in this modern day. They cut up the wooded areas and playgrounds and isolated sections so that persons couldn't get the maximum recreational value from their park. That space is urgently needed now. On fine days some 500,000 persons use the park, and that's as many people as lived in all Chicago in the '80s.

The only thing to do, the Chicago Park District people decided, was to relocate the highways. With the aid of WPA and PWA, the Park authorities set about to build a single express thoroughfare along the lake shore which would draw off all fast traffic, leaving one "local" drive at the other side of the park for slow vehicles and traffic bound for the nearer parts of the City.

Of course, while the new drive was being built the old ones had to be kept in use, and for a time it all looked completely bewildering.

It was the Park Board that held the key. It knew what they were doing, and now the public grasps the plan, too, as traffic flows in a big smooth river over the new superdriveway.

A great deal of research went into the drive, and it shows the results of it. It is built to accommodate itself to morning and night rush hours by means of curbs that move up and down at the touch of a button. "Disappearing fins," the park engineers call them. Actually they are bars of steel 19 inches wide operated by jacks.

During rush hours, when the entire eight-lane drive is used for traffic moving in one direction, the curbs in one section are pulled down flush with the road and there isn't any separation. At other busy times six of the eight lanes may be used for traffic moving in one direction by the lowering of two of the three fins. When traffic is normal, it is evenly divided by raising the center fin. The device is original with the Park District.

The new drive gives the pedestrian a "break" with its bridges and tunnels for his use. This makes it possible for people to get over easily to the new North Avenue beach—"made land," as is much of the drive area—for a swim and a wienie roast when summer turns the park green again. Actually, the new motor highway, concentrating traffic as it does, leaves far more space for the people who play in the park.

The winding old roads are being plowed up and sowed to grass, with a result that the actual play area of the park has been increased by 106,000 square yards, or something more than 25 per cent. Of course, some fine old trees had to go, and to many people who knew the park well this is a hardship, but new ones are rapidly being planted, and in the end a general improvement of the park from the recreation standpoint is expected.

The Lincoln Park project is just one link in a drive that now runs from Foster Avenue on the North Side to Sixty-seventh Street on the South, including Grant Park in the downtown area, Burnham Park along the lake front south of Grant Park, and Jackson Park farther out. Under ordinary conditions a motorist can drive the entire length at the maximum speed allowed. His steady course is checked by only a few stop lights, so few that he is hardly conscious of them. No wonder Chicagoans are proud of their "Outer Drive." They hope some day to extend it even farther so that the entire 28 miles of City lake front will be bordered with driveway. But legal titles will have to be cleared before the final extensions are made. That's what the Chicago Park District people are thinking about now.

Chicago Park District

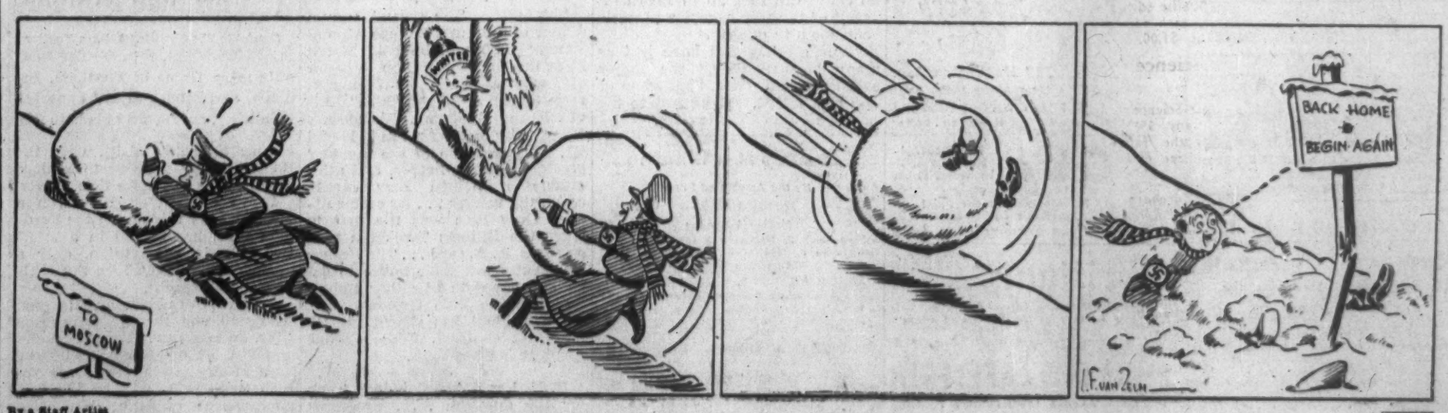
"Disappearing Fins" Are Laid in Place to Separate Traffic

At the touch of a button, such steel curbs can be raised or smoothed out at will as the directional needs of the traffic flow demand.

Chicago Park District

Chicagoans Motor to Work—That Is, Those Who Aren't Saving Tires

During rush hours, when the entire eight-lane drive is used for traffic moving in one direction, the curbs are lowered flush with the road.



By a Staff Artist

What Goes Up Comes Down . . .

Current Rumors State Boston Bruins Ready to Call Up Players From Olympic Six

Local Amateur Stars to Fill Gaps in Ranks of Champions

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics, currently riding along at the top of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, are due for a severe jolt within a very short time if current rumors are to be believed, for the finger of the harassed Boston Bruins' management is now pointing towards the Olympics for replacements for their sadly depleted personnel.

According to the rumors, the Bruins are eyeing with favor Jack McGill and Clare Martin, the former a center and the leading Olympic scorer at present, and the latter a defenseman who has possibilities of becoming a hard-skating right winger. And rumor also has it that several others on the Olympics' roster, presumably Jake Wade and Lloyd Gronsdal, are also being considered.

All Canadians

All of these four, in addition to Cy Beigler, another center, are Canadians who were sent to the Olympics by the Bruins following pre-season training at Hershey last fall, where these five tried out for the pro ranks. At the time Manager Art Ross felt they needed more seasoning, and in fact he probably feels the same way now. But with Bill Cowley and Dit Clapper out for maybe the rest of the season, Herb Cain sidelined for another two weeks, and the Krauts having only three more league games to play, Ross will probably try anything.

These rumors were so strong that today Coach Hago Harrington was more or less in the same position as Ross, and like the Bruins' boss was casting about desperately for replacements should his stars be called up for pro service. Losing McGill, Martin, Wade, and Gronsdal would mean to the Olympics what losing the Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, plus Captain Clapper has meant to the Bruins.

To Contact Guibord

Hago had three players in mind today and immediately set about contacting them to see of they would join the team. One, and perhaps the one who would be most welcome, was Paul Guibord, star of the Olympics for several seasons until he decided this fall to give up the game as far as league play was concerned. Guibord did not put away his skates and played for several town teams, his latest effort being a two-goal splurge last Wednesday night as he shone for the Mt. Hood sextet against the Junior Olympics. Always in condition, Paul would be a welcome addition to the Olympics, but unfortunately he contemplates moving to Hartford, Conn., next month and this might make him unavailable.

Two others Hago planned on contacting were Bob Priestley of Brown University and Al Cardiff of the Junior Olympics. Priestley, a 200-pound brother of Gil Priestley, former Boston University hockey player who transferred to Illinois, was a regular end on the Brown varsity football team last fall. He is a good defenseman and because Brown has given up hockey has been practicing all winter with the Providence Reds of the American League. Cardiff is another defenseman whose work this season has rated him a chance with the Seniors.

To Hang On

"We are going to try to hang on as best we can should we lose our top players," Coach Harrington declared this morning. "It is too late, of course, to get any more players from Canada, and if Guibord can't play, I guess I have to turn to the Juniors whether they are ready or not. We aren't giving up by a long sight yet, and we will be in there battling tonight against Atlantic City at the Garden."

Tonight's game will not only mark the first appearance of the rejuvenated Atlantic City Sea Gulls since they opened the Eastern League season here last November, but it will also be the first game that the Olympics will have played without Al Yourkewicz. Al, huge defenseman who paired with Al Baranowski, has been inducted into the Army, although it has been arranged for him to play with the Olympics Friday night against Johnstown Blue Birds as the 'Pics contribute their share towards the evening for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Hago plans to use only three defensemen tonight, rotating Martin, Baranowski, and Ty Andersen. The forward lines will be intact with Ray Chaisson centering for Fishy Dumond and Lloyd Gronsdal, McGill working between Wade and Gerry Desrosiers, and Beigler making plays for Danny Sullivan and Johnny Fitzgerald. Eddie Barry will dress for the first time since he injured his hand and will see service again with the third line.

Over the Blue Line

The up-to-date Olympics' scoring list finds McGill 15 points out in front of his nearest rival. . . . Jack, who we've mentioned before looks not unlike the Bruins' Bill Cowley on the ice, has 29 goals and 31 assists for 60 points. . . . Chaisson, his nearest competitor has 16-29—45. . . . The other Olympic scorers: Gronsdal, 29-12—41; Dumond, 15-21—36; Wade, 21-11—32; Desrosiers, 8-24—32; Sullivan, 9-19—28; Martin, 11-17—28; Fitzgerald, 7-17—24; Andersen, 9-12—21; Beigler, 12-8—20; Barry, 13-5—18; Yourkewicz, 0-9—9; and Baranowski, 3-5—8.

Hockey Adds to the V Campaign

United States Army Signal Corps

Jackson Exhibits All-Stars' Jersey

To Jack Shewchuk, left, and Gordon Bruce, right, two replacements from Hershey for the weakened Boston Bruins, Harvey (Busher) Jackson, center, shows the jersey he will wear as a member of the former National Hockey League All-Star sextet which will face the Bruins in Boston Friday night. The game is being played for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Although Jackson is a member of the Bruins, he is being loaned to the All-Stars for the night to play with his former mates on Toronto's great kid line of other years—Jackson, Joe Primeau, and Charlie Conacher.

Bruin Fortunes Sink to New Low As Chicago Wins

The hockey fortunes of the Boston Bruins sank to a new low last night when they dropped a 5-3 decision in overtime to Chicago Black Hawks . . . The loss, their second in a row on home ice and third in their last four games here, dropped them out of first place as the New York Rangers defeated Brooklyn Americans 3-2 in overtime . . . As Coach Paul Thompson of the Hawks said after the game, "You can't take away two fellows like Dit Clapper and Bill Cowley and expect to have the same team. After all, they are up-the-middle players." . . . Much praise was due Chicago's goalie, Sam Lo Presti, who blanked the Bruins over the final 32 minutes, following an injury which originally was thought to have benched him.

* * *

Manager Art Ross cleared up the situation on the Krauts last night . . . Bobby Bauer passed the pilot's test for the R. C. A. F., and was placed in the department of radio technicians whose job it is to spot bombers from afar by radio—considered a most important position . . . Schmidt and Dumart both failed the pilot's examination, Dumart on the eye test and Schmidt on the scholastic test, and were stationed in those jobs for which they seemed best fitted . . . Milt thus became a physical instructor and Woody an accountant . . . All three, Ross said, are due to be sent overseas, although they may not go together.

* * *

Contrary to reports the Krauts jersey numbers—Dumart (14), Schmidt (15), and Bauer (17)—are not being retired from service . . . "Only one number has been retired in Bruins' history," said Ross, "and that was Fred Hitchman's No. 3. When they come back they'll get bigger and better ones, and the boys that use 14, 15, and 17 now will find they have pretty big jerseys to fill."

* * *

The benefit game between the Bruins and the Royal Canadian Air Force team for the Canadian Red Cross will be played in Ottawa, Feb. 17 . . . Details were just ironed out today . . . This Air Force team is the one that the Krauts are expected to play for, and Ross said he hopes the kids will play against the Bruins in that charity game . . . The Bruins, incidentally, are giving the Krauts their whole hockey equipment . . . The flyers' team is a strong contender for the Senior City title, being just three points back of the leading Hull Volants, and the addition of the Krauts will probably put them in as champions with something to spare. G. C.

Sports Around the Hub

Woodruff on Camp Edwards Team

Although the B. A. A. Games committee has extended invitations to all Army camps, Naval stations and Marine barracks in the neighborhood to enter teams in the service half-mile relay event of its Boston Garden program the evening of Feb. 14, it is apparent even now that rival quartets will be up against a stiff proposition in the Camp Edwards outfit. Stepping off one leg for the Edwards team will be long Johnny Woodruff, once one of the greatest runners in the world.

Woodruff, now a lieutenant in Uncle Sam's Army, has a room full of trophies and medals at home, accumulated on the board and dirt tracks of America during the most recent half dozen years. Among other things he won the 800-meter championship in the 1936 Olympics. Edwards is also sending Staff Sergt. Thomas Carey, the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. indoor sprint champion, to compete in the Briggs 50.

The B. A. A. also announces the entry of Milton Padway, former University of Wisconsin ace, in the pole vault. He has been one of the most consistent winners in the Midwest. The name of Jim Rafferty, New York A. C. runner, has been added to the Hunter Mile field. In the recent Metropolitan championships he finished only four yards behind Leslie MacMitchell, the winner.

* * *

As Boston will have neither night ball nor an All-star date in 1942, the results of the New York baseball meetings carried no particular local significance. Bob Quinn did make it known, however, that the Braves will play twilight games if another hour of daylight saving is eventually added by legislation. The Red Sox have refused flatly to play more than two night games in any one city, including Washington. A new ruling now allows clubs to play Sunday double-headers as early as they wish.

* * *

The Harvard basketball varsity goes back to work this evening against Tufts minus high-scoring Joe Romano, who will rest his injured knee for future Eastern Intercollegiate League engagements. Coach Earl Brown of the Crimson will probably start Chick Lutz and Bill Webber as forwards, Burditt at center, and Don Lutz and Rothschild as guards. Coach Art Cochran of Tufts has Nick Del Ninno and Dick Van Gundy at the forward posts, Howie Redgate at center, and Snyder and Scannell as guards. A year ago Harvard edged the Jumbos, 33-32.

* * *

The comedy team of Frick and Frack, which has amused Boston Garden crowds many times in past years, is coming back Feb. 11 with "Ice Follies of 1942." Since graduating from the ponds of Switzerland, these Swiss university students have become one of the leading laugh attractions in the professional ice show world—Frick as master of the sensational cantilever spread-eagle and Frack with his rocking chair spread-eagle. They this winter appear as Old World Professors, garbed in frock coats, rusty toppers and flowing tangled hair.

* * *

Shorts . . . The second annual dinner of the Tufts College Alumni Varsity Club will be held March 21 at the University Club in honor of Harry Arlanson of Weymouth High School and Fred "Fish" Ellis of Dean Academy. Arlanson's teams were undefeated in 1940 and '41. Ellis was one of the Jumbos' greatest gridiron heroes, and after graduation helped Lew Manly coach the varsity . . . As seems fitting, Greg Rice was the first to enter the Billings Two-Mile field on the B. A. A. card . . . The Braves apparently lost their battle to get an opening date at either Ebbets Field or the Polo Grounds . . . Johnny Welaj has signed his '42 Red Sox contract. Eddie Collins saw him in New York.

* * *

B. U. has dropped indoor track for the duration . . . Frederick Pope, Jr., of Wilton, Conn., is the new Harvard varsity hockey manager, succeeding William F. Hanneman of Long Island, who is heading for the Navy . . . Following up its impressive win over B. C. Monday, Dartmouth's powerful hockey team took B. U. last night, 8-3. The other half of the Arena bill saw B. C. edge Northeastern, 9-5, in a rough game . . . The baseball writers will hold a dinner report meeting in the Parker House tomorrow afternoon, following the sports "Dutch treat" luncheon.

* * *

John Shono Collins, former Red Sox manager, is the new Pittsfield pilot . . . Northeastern's cage team invades Worcester this evening for a meeting with Clark . . . The Boston Conference schoolboys will be busy on Garden ice tomorrow afternoon . . . The Skridsko Club of Walpole is sponsoring the Nortn Eastern States Speed Skating Championships on Feb. 15. An eight-lap track will be put in order on Turner's Lake, at Elmcrest . . . Yale swims at Springfield College tonight . . . Cushing Academy holds its annual winter carnival Feb. 13-14.

No Grid Change

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP)—Major Bernie Bierman, Minnesota coach now on duty with the Marines at Quantico, Va., foresees no change in football in 1942 as a result of the war except a possible "cut-down in quality."

"We probably will have just as many boys playing," the major said in an interview, "but some of our best talent will be lost to the armed forces of Uncle Sam."

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 3

National League

New York 3, Brooklyn 2 (overtive).
Chicago 5, Boston 3 (overtime).

American League

Eastern All-Stars 5, Western All-Stars 4

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 5, River Vale 4.
Johnstown 5, New York 3.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Gls— For	Agst
New York	22	9	1	45	128	91
Boston	19	10	5	43	106	77
Toronto	18	12	2	38	98	78
Chicago	16	13	3	35	96	91
Brooklyn	12	20	1	25	94	128
Detroit	11	19	2	24	87	106
Montreal	9	21	2	20	77	118

American Hockey League All-Star Gross Is Small

By the Associated Press

The first annual American Hockey League All-Star game, played for the benefit of the Red Cross, ended in a 5-4 victory for the Eastern Division squad over the Western Division last night.

Norman Burns of the New Haven Eagles paced the victors' attack with two goals and assisted on another, while Cleveland's Joffre Desilets accounted for two goals by the losers.

The game, played without a penalty being called, was witnessed by 3,580 fans, who contributed to a gross gate of $4,132. The receipts will be divided equally between the Canadian and American Red Cross.

After Burns and Desilets had exchanged first period tallies, Pete Kelly of the Springfield Indians sent the East ahead in the second session, but Desilets tied the score again early in the third. Then the East broke loose for three goals by Burns, Ab Demarco of Providence and Polly Drouin of Washington and the lead was too much for the Westerners, playing on home ice at Cleveland, to overcome.

Jack Toupin of Buffalo and Bill MacKenzie of Cleveland registered the final two markers for the West.

Michigan Relay Team to Battle Fordham Runners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 4—The two-mile relay teams of Fordham, Indiana, and Michigan are expected to battle it out for first place in this event at New York's Millrose Games Saturday night, with the Rams slightly favored to replace Michigan as two-mile title holder.

Last year the Wolverines won in 7:55. Already this season the Fordham team has turned in a 7:45.5 two-mile in competition, only a second and a half above the Millrose Games record.

Coach Ken Doherty and the men who will run for Michigan, Bob Ufer, John Kautz, Dave Matthews and Wilbert Ackerman, will leave here Friday morning and will return Sunday. It will be the first appearance of the Wolverine tracksters this season. The meet will be held in Madison Square Garden.

Army Relief Society Game Here Friday

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Existing war conditions cast a new sort of interesting light on the Army Relief Society hockey game at the Boston Garden Friday night. Not only will many of the greatest stars of the past decade don uiforms again, but the war may definitely hamper the hopes of future greats.

It takes years to become an Eddie Shore, a King Clancy, a Tiny Thompson, etc., but most of the present-day youngsters, such as the Krauts, are due to have their careers blacked out for a time by national needs. It probably will be the last chance to see the former greats of the National Hockey League all at one time and in uniform, and the box office indicates that hockey fans familiar with the N. H. L. and Bruins are planning to take advantage.

Stanley Cup Men

Every member of the all-star team has played on a Stanley Cup championship team and earned his spurs when play was slightly more rugged and players served more time on the ice per game. It is this latter factor that leads many to believe that hockey players never again will become the individual greats of the past because they hop on and off the ice too rapidly to ever acquire the tricks, polish, and poise of the oldtimers.

Facing the all-stars and approaching the end of their active hockey days, at least for the duration of the war, will be Boston's Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt, and Woody Dumart. They have compared so far with all previous great lines and probably would have established marks for future generations if war had not curtailed their opportunity.

Color Dimmed

Unfortunately much of the pregame color has been dimmed by the injuries to King Clancy and Dit Clapper. The latter, present captain and assistant manager of the Bruins, and Clancy are leaders of the old school. Clancy, a referee in his late career, was a referee baiter in his playing days. Both will be confined in Toronto.

With all due respect to the former N. Y. Ranger stars, the Leafs, Detroit, Marty Barry, George Owen and company, at least half of the gathering and probably more will be there to see old No. 2 of the Bruins, Eddie Shore, return to the Garden ice surface. Shore had a turbulent career in hockey, but Bruin fans will not forget his deeds and will welcome a chance to see him here again.

Next to Shore

Undoubtedly next to Shore in the affection of the old-time hockey fans will be Tiny Thompson, former Bruin goalie who guarded the Boston nets heroically for years until the younger Brimsek came along. Marty Barry, George Owen and Cooney Weiland also draw special acclaim from Boston fans. Barry served the cause here for years and went on to help Detroit to two Stanley Cups. Owen came from Harvard to the Bruins and established the rights to American hockey players in big time. Weiland was pivot of the famed Dynamite Line of Clapper and Dutch Gainor and coached the club to the Stanley Cup last year.

The ticket sale has taken a sudden boom of late and a sell-out by game time is indicated. There will be the game between the Olympics and Johnstown with skating numbers by Mary Simpson and Edi Scholdan to round out the program.

Riley Turns Pro

MONTREAL (AP) — Jack Riley, ace wingman of the Montreal Pats of the Quebec Senior Hockey League, has signed a professional contract with Hershey Bears of the American League.

Senators Get 21 Dates; Other Clubs Can Play 14

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Those capital city cuties who drew a congressman's reprimand for not going to bed early now have 21 more good reasons to avoid staying at home evenings with a good book this summer. Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, obtained permission from baseball's major league bosses yesterday for 21 after-dark contests—to aid the war effort by bolstering Washington morale.

The remaining 15 big league clubs may play up to 14 games under the lights in their own parks. Griffith demanded 28 contests, but the others opposed it. The compromise was effected by Commissioner K. M. Landis.

Extends Curfew

Not only did Griffith and his major league pals give the fans more night baseball, but they extended the curfew as well. In the past no inning was allowed to start after 11:50. With the coming of wartime, universal daylight saving time, however, the rule was amended to read 12:50 a. m.

The increase of arc contests didn't receive universal approval. Larry MacPhail, general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who introduced the after-dark phase to the majors, said he wasn't sure his club would take advantage of the increase.

Roger Peckinpaugh, general manager of the Cleveland Indians, indicated his club might play some of the allotted contests as twilight affairs, starting at 6:30 p. m.

Open April 14

After their joint meeting with the American League bosses, the National League chieftains immediately began revising their schedule to accommodate the extra night games. Both leagues, however, retained Tuesday, April 14, as the starting date, with these pairings:

American League

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

National League

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

The moguls also decided that pitchers who appear in the first All-star game in New York on July 6 can not hurl in the second, the site still undetermined, on July 7. A moundsman may stay for five innings, however, instead of the customary three.

It also was decided that all officials would accept 10 per cent of their salaries in defense bonds and would recommend that the players do likewise. The athletes also will wear the red, white and blue insignia of the "Hale America" organization.

Number of Repeaters Due In Golf Champions Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—A survey of the entries received to date for the 15th annual National Championship of Golf Club Champions, to be played on St. Augustine Links, Feb. 16 to 21, reveals that a number of "repeaters" will face the starter in the qualifying test two weeks hence. So far, 13 club title-holders who have played in this national competition previously, have enrolled for the coming tournaemnt, for which the principal prize is the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy.

Eleven of this group played in the 1941 championship on the local course, and the list includes last year's winner, the long-driving Bill Stark, of Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla. Stark, after years of endeavor, finally crashed through to victory and his first leg on the Travis Trophy last March.

Distinguished Record

Stark, tall and powerful, has a distinguished record in this classic. Starting in 1933, he has been a contender every year except 1935. This will mark his ninth appearance in the tournament, and he is regarded as a favorite to retain his laurels.

Another prominent "repeater" will be Isaac Lincoln Merrill, of Daytona Beach, Fla., who despite his youth is a seasoned campaigner on the links. Merrill has not missed the Championship of Club Champions in the last ten consecutive years, starting in 1932. Merrill tied for fifth place in the qualifying round last year, with 37-38—75, three over par, but was eliminated in the second match round.

Former Contestants

Powell Crichton Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., who played in 1938, 1939 and 1940, is returning to the wars here, while another entrant is Thomas Somerville, of Greenville, Del., who competed in the tournaments of 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1937 and 1938.

The following are among the other former contestants in the national club championship who have entered for the 1942 title:

Fred W. Hooper, Montgomery Country Club, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. E. J. Kempf, St. George's Golf Club, Stony Brook, N. Y.; Alexander M. Kennedy, Millbrook Golf Club, Millbrook, N. Y.; L. G. Klippie, Harkers' Hollow Golf Club, Phillipsburg, N. J.; H. A. Melgard, New Smyrna Golf Club, New Smyrna Beach, Fla.; Arthur Morris, Bellevue Coountry Club, Syracuse, N. Y.; James W. Paul, St. Augustine Country Club, St. Augustine, Fla.; Ted Pomar, St. Augustine Country Club, St. Augustine, Fla.; Dana Steele, Daytona Beach Country Club, Daytona Beach, Fla.

The conditions for the National Club Championship call for a qualifying round of 18 holes on Monday, Feb. 16. The first-round matches at 18 holes will be played the next day; the second and third rounds on Feb. 18 and 19; the semi-finals, at 36 holes, on Friday, Feb. 20, and the finals, also at 36 holes, an Saturday, Feb. 21.

Flair Through With Baseball For Duration

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Feb. 4 (AP)—Al Flair, who was slated to take Jimmy Foxx's place at first base for the Boston Red Sox, is shouldering an army rifle as Private Al Flair at Fort Bragg's field artillery replacement center.

Flair, who has never in any season batted under .300, won the Lou Gehrig Memorial Trophy for the most valuable player on the Baltimore Club of the International League last year.

"I know I won't play baseball for a long time," Flair said today. "There is another job at hand.

"I want a rating, so I'm just going to put my mind to it and get one. I want to finish 'em up fast, as soon as possible, and then get home and play some ball."

Flair began his professional baseball career soon after graduating from high school in New Orleans. From Little Rock he was sent to Moultrie in the Georgia-Florida League, to Rocky Mount in the Piedmont League, to Scranton in the Eastern loop and last season was loaned to Baltimore's Orioles by the Red Sox.

Graham Still Head

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charles H. Graham, President of the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League, has been re-elected President of the Association of Professional Ball Players of America.

Win Clark, Secretary of the organization, also was re-elected on the basis of more than 4,000 mail ballots.

Other officers named included William McKechnie, Cincinnati Reds manager, first vice-president; Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager, second vice-president; Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, Eddie Collins, Jimmy Dykes, Hank Gowdy, Bill Klem, Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane, Jimmy Wilson, Ted Lyons, Rabbit Maranville and Tony Lazzeri, directors.

Vander Meer Signs

NEW YORK (AP)—Johnny Vander Meer, the young New Jersey southpaw who pitched two consecutive no-hit, no-run games for the Cincinnati Club of the National League in 1938, has signed his 1942 contract with the Reds.

Warren Giles, general manager of the club, said Vander Meer came here and that after a lengthy conference the two agreed to terms. They were not announced.

Elrod Is Air Cadet

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Erwin (Buddy) Elrod, Mississippi State's All-America end of 1940, has switched from the football to the flying line as an aviation cadet in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

Elrod, who played last season with the pro Philadelphia Eagles, studied aeronautical engineering in college and holds a private pilot's license.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Gls— For	Agst
Boston	26	9	4	56	180	104
New York	25	13	4	54	193	136
Johnstown	23	14	4	50	162	146
Washington	19	18	5	43	167	185
Baltimore	15	23	3	33	157	178
River Vale	12	24	4	28	122	167
Atlantic City	10	29	0	20	150	220

Boardwalk Cup Standing

	W	L	T	Pts	—Gls— For	Agst
New York	8	2	2	18	62	34
Washington	6	4	2	14	43	51
Johnstown	6	5	0	12	43	44
River Vale	5	5	1	11	46	46
Boston	5	4	0	10	52	42
Atlantic City	3	7	0	6	36	49
Baltimore	2	8	1	5	32	60

Ski Brothers Seek Service

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 4 (AP)—Walter Bietila, who gained national fame by taking off from high places and soaring far, is going even a little higher in the air. Rated the best American-born ski jumper last year, he has joined the Naval Air Corps and will report for duty Feb. 12.

His departure, and that of his brother, Roy, 21, who plans to join the Marines or Navy soon, will break up the famed Bietila brothers skiing team that has been prominent in jumping tournaments for more than a decade.

Ralph In Line

Their leaving will place on the shoulders of 17-year-old Ralph, last of the six brothers and national junior champion last year, the burden of carrying on the Bietila name.

But it may not be for long, because there's another generation of Bietilas coming along—sons of two of the brothers. The sons are only six and seven years old now, but they are skiing already and will be jumping in tournaments soon. They learn early in this family.

Six Brothers

The six brothers — Anselm, Leonard, Walter, Paul, Ray and Ralph—were taught to ski by their father, Jacob, soon after they had learned to walk.

When each boy was four years old, Jacob, who had learned skiing on the hills of Finland, fashioned a pair of skis for him and guided him off a small hill near their home. They started to win tournament honors in their teens.

Sons Learning

Anselm and Leonard, 34 and 32 respectively, were the first to gain fame for the family through tournament victories. Both have retired from competition now and live here. They have the sons who are learning to ski.

Walter was the third brother. He gained fame as an athlete at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1939, and in ski tournaments all over the country. In 1940, he was rated third behind Torger Tokle and Alf Engen in national listings. His best known jump was 270 feet.

Ray's Best 252

Next was Paul, two years younger than Walter. At the time he passed on, Paul, a student at Wisconsin, was intercollegiate champion and had jumps up to 250 feet to his credit.

Ray's best jump in competition was 252 feet, although he has done better than 270 on big slides in northern Michigan. Ralph's best competitive jump was 225 feet; his longest in practice, 260 feet.

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Budapest Quartet—Films in Prospect—Art, Dance, Stage News

Beethoven, Mozart And Haydn Heard

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Beethoven came out well with the Budapest String Quartet (Messrs. Roismann, A. Schneider, Kroyt and M. Schneider) in Jordan Hall last night, his Opus 59 No. 1 standing with Mozart's work that numbers No. 387 in the Köchel catalogue and Haydn's Opus 76, No. 5. The players made a fine showing, too; and the audience must in its way have contributed to the outcome as well. Beethoven seems to sound best among good listeners; and performers act especially alive before an attentive, appreciative throng.

Beethoven at the midpoint of his career is no doubt the Beethoven the world most likes, however interested historically it may be in the early one and however impressed philosophically in the later one. The master of the second period explains the man of the first and the over-man of the third. In the Quartet in F major we certainly have chamber music at its very top, regarding the two requisites of form and content. Nothing, surely, of the classic era of any art stands out clearer of dispute a perfect achievement than this study for two violins, viola and violoncello.

Idea and means of expressing it never consorted better together than here and no group of artists, probably, is on the managers' books today that more competently sets before us Beethoven's sound and sense than the four Budapest musicians. Executants and interpreters they, for the present moment, are the front line.

Rarest of all qualities in a string quartet, perhaps, is balance, which Mr. Roismann, if he is the person accountable, has brought as near to perfection as need ever be. Next in rarity is blend; and there can be no carping at the harmony Mr. Roismann secures. Last, individual character of the instruments; and there is no such thing as a hearer's losing track of either of the two upper voices or of the two lower in this ensemble. Even the viola, that ordinarily lost tenor of the strings, continually, yet unobtrusively, holds its own.

On the subject of composers, no doubt Mozart, when we set his Quartet in G major alongside Beethoven's in F major, declines grievously. So he does when certain of his works are placed next to Bach's of similar type. But that does not dim in the slightest the sparkle of any episode of his you please in the minuet pattern.

Haydn, for some reason, does not invite comparison. With his Quartet in D major he leads the four-movement form away from the simplicities of Mozart toward the complexities and contrasts of Beethoven, not forgetting meanwhile to open up sentimental vistas for Schubert.

To pick out something of particular mark in the Budapest playing, the second movement of the Beethoven F major Quartet, Allegretto, with a sportive accent ever demanding to be kept going, was a triumph of appropriate interpretation. Slow movements can always be imbued with their proper romance, and fast movements can usually be made to drive prosperously along, but the half-fast and half-slow, the capriciously expressive, like the Allegretto Scherzando, doubt we not, is something to hold the attention of a house on.

Risé Stevens

In "The Chocolate Soldier," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Nelson Eddy, Risé Stevens In Musical

"The Chocolate Soldier," with Nelson Eddy and Risé Stevens to head the cast, will come to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday. The film is derived from two sources. The story is based on Ferenc Molnár's play, "The Guardsman," and the music comes largely from Oscar Straus' original "Chocolate Soldier" score. Roy Del Ruth directed. In the supporting cast are Nigel Bruce, Florence Bates, Dorothy Gilmore, and Nydia Westman.

The companion feature at the two theaters will be another M-G-M film, "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," with Johnny Weissmuller aond Maureen O'Sullivan again the principal players. Among the players are Reginald Owen, Barry Fitzgerald, Tom Conway, and Philip Dorn.

* * *

Continuing Films

At the Keith Memorial "Ball of Fire," starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck, is continuing for a sixth week. A new March of Time has been added to the program.

At the Fine Arts a second week is announced for "Girl from Leningrad," Soviet film of warfare in the north.

* * *

'Louisiana Purchase'

At the Metropolitan, beginning Thursday, the chief feature will be "Louisiana Purchase," Technicolor film, based on the Broadway musical comedy of the same name. Bob Hope, Vera Zorina, and Victor Moore head the cast. The tunes by Irving Berlin which were popular in the stage production have been included in the film. Besides the starring trio the cast includes Irene Bordoni, Dona Drake, Raymond Walburn, Maxie Rosenbloom, and Frank Albertson. The film was directed by Irving Cummings.

The companion feature is "Pacific Blackout," a melodrama about a mock air raid and practice blackout. Ralph Murphy directed a cast which includes Robert Preston, Martha O'Driscoll, Philip Merivale, and Eva Gabor.

* * *

'Son of Fury'

At the Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, the feature film will be "Son of Fury," with Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney, George Sanders, Frances Farmer, and Roddy McDowall. The co-feature will be "Right to the Heart," with Brenda Joyce and Cobina Wright, Jr. Both films are currently being shown at the Metropolitan.

* * *

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will include a travelogue of Hawaii, a film about training for the U. S. Tank Corps, a Pete Smith quiz reel, a film on deep sea fishing, "The Story of Harvey Wiley's Fight for the 'Pure Foods and Drug Act'," "The New York Police Department," Johnny Long and Orchestra," two color cartoons, Three Stooges comedy, latest national and war news.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Bahama Passage," with Madeleine Carroll, Flora Robson, and Stirling Hayden, and "Rise and Shine," with Jack Oakie and Linda Darnell.

'The Yellow Jacket' by Herbert Barnett

Painting on exhibition through Feb. 14 at the Grace Horne Galleries

Rhode Island Rebels Show Their Work

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

Scott's Rebellion Memorial Exhibition is the title given the display on view this week at the Providence Art Club.

This group of painters has already manifested its independence. Its contributors operate in accordance with personal inclination. Despite their individuality, there seems to be a gradual rapprochement among them, as if they wish to share their detachment from daily life and current affairs. Gordon Peers, Waldo Kaufer, Donald L. Donovan, Albert Gold, and Florence Leif might be labeled by that not too lucid designation, surrealist. In subject as well as manner and mood they sustain a grim resignation, preferring the dry stump to the blossoming tree, barrenness to verdure, inertness to activity. They convey negativeness with remarkable articulateness.

All these painters possess craftsmanship, a sense of orderliness, balance, and organization. They deserve admiraton for handling their brushes well. Yet there is a nay-saying quality about the atmosphere at the Providence Art Club that is distressing, today. When the world is galvanized to action, when there is a critical battle to be carried to a successful finish according to the beliefs even of the most cynical, it is disconcerting to find a group of talented painters proclaiming a philosophy of inertness. They may exclaim that subject does not count, that they are concerned with forms and inescapable moods, yet we the spectators must react to what we see, and the present display in Providence fails to affirm that the era of isolationism has passed for the artist as it has for the politician.

Parenthetically, it should be said that Dorothy Holt appears in rather strange society, for there are no surrealistic overtones in her pictures. They are very graphic portrayals of streets and buildings.

NBC

Raymond Massey

To give his famous characterization of Abraham Lincoln in an anniversary "Cavalcade of America" program, Monday, Feb. 9, NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30 p. m.

Dwight Shepler Pictures Shown

Water colors by Dwight Shepler are to be on view at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through Feb. 14.

Mr. Shepler has been traveling and finding paintable material at many places. The Southwest figures among his subjects, providing contrast with the snow scenes and ski subjects to which he has given so much time in the past. Mr. Shepler paints in an orderly and articulate fashion. His palette is tidy and his workmanship efficient and unaffected. He has an eye for the characterizing feature and he knows how to economize with his brush. His workmanlike approach is welcome to eyes that see too much casual and irresponsible water color painting.

Snow-clad peaks set off by jutting evergreens make picturesque material. Mr. Shepler reveals his delight in the frosty altitudes. In painting scenes of Taos he must shift to the warm side of the palette, it is less color than a special interest in architecture that distinguishes these New Mexican scenes. For us, his architectural interpretations excel on home ground. "Hanover Four corners" is one of the most appealing aquarelles in the exhibition.

In portrait drawing, Mr. Shepler is conventional and he fulfills his responsibilities by observing carefully and recording accurately.

D. A.

Eight New Shows in February

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Broadway theater activity will slack off slightly this month. At present, eight productions are more or less definitely scheduled to arrive in February starting with "The Mikado" which opened Tuesday night.

Other February openings will probably take place as follows:

Feb. 6—"The Flowers of Virtue," by Marc Connelly, with Frank Craven, at the Royale.

Feb. 9—"They Shoulda Stood in Bed," by Leo Rifkin, Frank Tarloff, and David Shaw, at the Mansfield.

Feb. 12—"Heart of a City," by Lesley Storm, at Henry Miller's.

Feb. 15—"Plan M," by James Edward Grant, at a theater to be announced.

Feb Feb. 22 — "Under this "Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann, at the Windsor.

Feb. 23—"Rose Burke," by Henri Bernstein, with Katharine Cornell and Philip Merivale, at a theater to be announced (possibly the Music Box).

Week of Feb. 22—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson, at a theater to be announced.

Although it may arrive in February, there is no definite information to be had at the moment about Eddie Dowling's production, "Life, Laughter, and Tears," collective title for the following trio of one-act plays: "Hello Out There" and "Coming Through the Rye," by William Saroyan, and "The End of the Beginning," by Sean O'Casey. Mr. Dowling is to appear in all three plays. Julie Haydon is announced for the Saroyan items.

A re-written version of "Fun to Be Free," which was done last October at Madison Square Garden, is another February possibility. Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, Irving Berlin, Moss Hart, Harold J. Rome, Howard Lindsay, and others have contributed to the revue, the presentation of which would be for the benefit of war work organizations.

Off Broadway, the following productions are announced: "Gratefully Yours," a revue by Peter Jackson to be acted by 50 British evacuees (children of English performers), at the Henry Street Settlement, 466 Grand Street, Feb. 8; "Three Steps Down," by Baruch Lumet, at the Nu-Art Group Playhouse, 320 West Fifty-seventh Street, Feb. 20; and "The Merchant of Venice" in a modernized version by Alfred Gorton, at the Barbizon-Plaza Theater, Sixth Avenue at Fifty-eighth Street, on Feb. 28.

Argentinita Returns

Argentinita, now fully recovered and recently returned from a Mexican tour, will give her first New York performance of the season on Thursday evening, Feb. 12, at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, 135 West Fifty-fifth Street. She will appear with her Spanish Ensemble, including Pilar Lopez and Federico Rey, and several native instrumentalists from the Andes, it is said. The dancer has brought with her new dances from Mexico and Yucatan and will present some of them on this program.

© RKO Radio

Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck

In "Ball of Fire," continuing for a sixth week at the Keith Memorial

New Dance Index Out

The January issue (Vol. 1, No. 1) of the scholarly new magazine, Dance Index, has just come to hand. It is small and compact, of pleasing format, and contains no advertising.

The debut issue is fittingly devoted to America's first great dancer, Isadora, with the leading article, in fact the only article, a long and learned discussion of "Isadora Duncan and Basic Dance (Project for a Textbook)" by America's dean of dance critics, John Martin. There is a cover montage, "Hommage à Isadora," a page of Walkowitz drawings from the Museum of Modern Art's Dance Archives, and several reproductions of photographs of the dancer at various periods.

For the rest, a page on "Scores and Discs" (related to dancing), a comprehensive Dance Almanac for February, including touring dancers, and a Foreword by the editors—Baird Hastings, Paul Magriel, and Lincoln Kirstein.

And here a rather hesitant note is struck, for the editors are not forgetting Pearl Harbor. The little monthly periodical was planned and announced before that assault which is changing the course of more than magazines, and though the editors expect to carry through the first 12 numbers—they wonder.

"A year from now," they say, "it may be undesirable or impossible even to think of manufacturing anything as apparently useless as a sober review concerned with one rather specific branch of theater, and that lyric and unrealistic."

But they add, "Like other arts, dancing has survived every disaster the Western world has known."

Dance, like other arts, has survived disaster throughout the world, because it is a part of life. Art lives because man lives.

The new dance magazine, with its serious purpose of bringing historical material regarding dance in the United States to light, and perhaps later of surveying the dancing of the world, has a valuable contribution to make that is more needed now, after Pearl Harbor, than it was before.

M. L.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur— "My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street— "Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street— Concert by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway— "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:45, 8:08.

Fine Arts— "Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial— "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:35. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Kenmore— "Two Girls on Broadway," Lana Turner and George Murphy. 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. "Spawn of the North," George Raft and Dorothy Lamour. 3:40, 6, 9:30.

Metropolitan— "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern— "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:25.

Orpheum— "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 9:05, a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:50, 10:05. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount— "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

RKO-Boston— "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay— "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

South Station Theater— "Latest March of Time," "Women in Defense Industries," "Pizpatrick Travels," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "Animals in the Zoo," "Howard Hill's Skill," "Forty Boys and a Song," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix— "March of Time," H. V. Kaltenborn," "The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J.," "Musical Comedy," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "A Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard and Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Uptown— "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1, 3:55, 7, 10. "Dumbo," 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Washington Street Olympia— "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Joan Perry. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Jezebel," Bette Davis. "Desperate Cargo": Ralph Byrd. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Dumbo," 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Brookline Village: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." Nat Pendleton. 2 and 8.

University: "Night Train," Rex Harrison and Margaret Lockwood. 3, 6:30, 9:45. "Destry Rides Again," Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 9:10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Lydia," Merle Oberon and Alan Marshall. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:01, 8:17. "Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. "Superman." 1:30 and 7:30.

BINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "Target for Tonight." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:18, 8:33. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:54, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "On the Avenue," Dick Powell and Alice Faye. "Criminals Within," Eric Linden. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Suspicion," Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 2:30, 8:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers and Jane Darwell. 1:55, 8. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:15, 9:15.

Orpheum: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 8.

Medford: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 2:20, 8:30. "Never Give a Bucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 3:50, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:45, 9:30. "International Lady," George Brent. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Keep 'Em Flyin," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives are Not Enough." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 6:30, 9:20. "Soldiers in White," William T. Orr and John Litel. 2:15, 8:50.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Dumbo." "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Suspicion." Joan Fontaine. "They Meet Again." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "San Antonio Rose." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Velez. "Free and Easy," Robert Cummings. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45. Evenings 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. 2:09, 7:54. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "David Harum," Will Rogers. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:15, 7:15. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 2:10, 6:30, 9:45.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	373,320
1942 volume to date	13,697,965
1941 volume to date	14,093,895

Stocks Gain Modestly In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The stock market today extended the selective recovery of Tuesday with a slight acceleration in trading volume as well as trend.

Plus marks were well distributed through the list after an early forward jaunt of modest proportions in rails, steels, aircrafts and farm equipment issues. Top gains ranged from fractions to around a point but in some cases these were shaded near the final hour. Transfers, at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares, were an improvement over the average of the last few sessions.

Chief motive for the somewhat broader bidding seemed to be the fact that the market's recent stalemate had inspired no important selling, even though this period of inactivity coincided with developments which greatly increased concern over the fate of Singapore.

Stocks inclined to do better most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Case, Harvester, Boeing, United Aircraft, Sperry, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway. Lima Locomotive recorded a new high for the last year.

Ahead in a steady curb were American Cyanamid, Gulf Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Rail Bonds Higher

Rail issues worked up enough steam for a mild advance after early irregularity in a generally improved bond market today.

Gains ranged from fractions to around a point toward the end of the session as morning losses were canceled.

U. S. Governments tended a bit lower in over-the-counter trade.

Child Co. 5s jumped more than 4 points, which dealers linked with reports of improved operating returns for the restaurant concern.

Up smaller amounts were International Telephone 5s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

Countering the advance were Youngstown Sheet 3¼s and North Western 4¾s of '49.

Most Latin American loans improved in the foreign division.

Paring Unimportant Bureaus, Committees Urged for Economy

WINTER PARK, Fla. (AP)—A "ruthless paring of unessential bureaus and committees" was recommended by Frank F. Brooks, Pittsburgh, Pa., banker, in outlining a program for economic conduct of the war.

Mr. Brooks, a speaker at the opening session of the seventh annual Rollins College economics conference, proposed:

"1. An intelligent allotment of the needed financing to be taken care of by present taxation and the portion to be deferred through borrowing by the government.

"2. Complete elimination of non-defense and non-war spending and a ruthless paring of unessential bureaus and committees.

"3. Encouragement of private financing of enterprise to the end that some satisfactory ratio may be attained between private debt and public debt.

"4. Simplification of our present tax system."

Holding that the government has more than enough credit at its command for financing the war, Mr. Brooks, President of Pittsburgh's First National Bank, said that "if the physical materials needed for the war program were as readily forthcoming as the means for purchasing them, the production goals established for planes, tanks, guns and ships would have been undertaken long ago."

"From the standpoint of the vast public debt, our position is not was favorable as at the beginning of the first world war," he said.

"But our national income is now several times that of the last war and with any intelligent planning at all, that income should be retained through this war and the rehabilitation period to follow."

Insurance Firm Has Record Year

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—An increase of $46,000,000 in life insurance in force at the end of 1941, as compared with 1940, boosted the Life and Casualty Insurance Company's total effective insurance to $323,000,000, company President A. M. Burton told stockholders.

Declaring 1941 was one of the biggest years in the firm's history, Mr. Burton said $14,000,000 of the increase was in ordinary life insurance and $32,000,000 was industrial underwriting. During the year more than $1,470,000 in death benefits was paid out, and $1,450,000 to living policyholders.

Assets increased $3,767,766 to a new high of more than $32,252,800. Contingency surplus increased $305,000 to $940,000, and capital and unassigned surplus remains at $2,000,000 each.

Stocks of Rough Rice About 53 P. C. of '41 Crop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of rough rice held at mills, in warehouses and on farms on Jan. 1 totaled 28,475,474 bushels, or about 53 per cent of the 1941 crop, the Agriculture Department reported. No data were available for similar stocks on the same date in previous years.

Stocks in the southern area totaled 21,880,116 bushels and in the California area 6,595,358 bushels.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48½	48½	48½	
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	2	106	106	106	+ ½
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
24⅛	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 3
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	2	11⅛	11	11	Jan 30
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	9	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	¼	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	140½	140	140½	+1⅝
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¾g)	3	14	13⅞	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	Feb 3
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	7	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 31
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	6	54¾	54¾	54¾	Feb 3
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	23⅛	23½	23½	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	46½	46⅛	46⅛	Feb 3
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39	26½	Am Brake 1.20g	1	32⅞	32¼	32⅛	Feb 3
3	1	Am Cable & R	14	1½	1⅜	1½	
95⅛	55¼	Am Can (4)	13	64¼	63½	64¼	+ ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 2
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy (1g)	16	32⅜	31½	32¼	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (⅝e)	1	18¾	18½	18½	Feb 2
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	74½	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅝	Am Comm Al	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (⅝e)	8	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 2
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 3
113⅝	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	23½	23	23½	+1½
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	11	27¼	26	27¼	+1
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	7	29	29	29	
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3	3	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	9	40	40	40	
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (⅝e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am International	23	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	6	88½	88¼	88¼	Feb 3
13¾	⅞	Am M & F (.80)	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	Feb 2
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	2	23	23	23	Feb 3
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	11	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
7/16	⅜	Am Rad & S .15e	25	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	17	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	6	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	29	7¼	7	7	— ¼
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (⅛e)	16	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	147	147	147	Feb 2
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33¾	33¼	33¼	Feb 3
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(1½e)	26	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	6	12	12	12	+ ⅜
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 2
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Feb 2
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 28
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	19	128⅞	127⅞	128⅞	+ ⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	7	48	47⅞	48	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	9	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	— ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Feb 2
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(⅓e)	5	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114½	114½	114½	Feb 2
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Feb 3
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	Feb 3
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 2
56⅜	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	48	46	46	Jan 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	22	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2¼	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	111	111	111	Feb 3
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
34⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	6	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ½
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	Feb 2
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35½	20	Associates (2a)	1	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	Feb 2
31⅜	18	Atch T&SFe(1e)	50	35⅜	34½	35⅜	+ ⅞
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 2
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 29
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb 3
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 3
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 2
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	38	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	15	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Feb 3
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	5	9	9	9	
9⅜	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 2
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	21	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 29
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jan 30
8½	6½	Befd-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 29
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	37	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
57	50	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	Jan 31
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	25	64⅝	64⅛	64½	+ ⅛
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Jan 31
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	Feb 3
10¼	—	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	28	18⅞	18	18⅜	+1⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 2
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb 3
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	13	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	13	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	18	18	18	Jan 29
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	28½	28½	28½	Jan 29
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
3⅜	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
32⅝	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	−2½
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	13	13	13	
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Feb 2
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	9	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	Feb 3
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	5	18¾	18½	18¾	Feb 2
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	Feb 3
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	3	3	3	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	10	6⅛	6	6	
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	Feb 3
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1⅝	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ½
		C					
24⅜	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 29
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 3
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅜	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13	13	13	Feb 3
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	8	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
39⅝	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	37	37	37	Feb 3
38⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb 2
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
67¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	12	68⅝	66⅞	68⅝	+2⅞
50⅜	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	38¾	38½	38½	— ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	10	20½	19⅞	20	+ ¼
10⅛	9⅜	Celotex (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	2	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 3
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 31
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	19	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (⅛e)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	−1
22½	14⅜	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 30
18	5⅝	Checker Cab	1	7	7	7	— ¼
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	19	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Jan 30
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	6	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	3½	Chi Great W pf	14	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
8½	3½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (⅛e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jan 30
44½	37½	Chi P A cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Feb 3
		Chi Rock Is & P	1				Jan 31
⅛		C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅜		⅜	Feb 3
⅜		C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 29
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
3	1	Childs Co	4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
72½	41⅝	Chrysler (6g)	43	49¾	48⅛	49⅜	+1
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	Feb 3
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 31
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	3	27⅜	27	27⅛	+1
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	40	40	40	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	68½	68½	69½	+ ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57½	57¾	Feb 3
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104½	104½	104½	Jan 30
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	8	13¾	13	13¾	+1
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	Feb 3
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	8	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	84	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	52	52	52	+1
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	71	71	71	−1
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	21	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅞
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Feb 3
37⅞	19½	Comi Inv Tr (3)	35	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+1⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Jan 31
11⅞	7⅞	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
11	⅜	Com'th & South	27		¼	¼	— ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	41	41	41	— ½
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	23	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Feb 3
18⅝	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	22	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ¾
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¾
8½	4⅞	Cons Cop (3¼g)	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	52	14	13¾	13⅞	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89	89	89	
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 2
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan 31
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (½)	27	6⅛	6	6	
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 3
7¼	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	21	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+1¼
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (¼e)	*5	12½	12½	12½	
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	5	3	3	3	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec 29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102½	102½	102½	Feb 2
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	14	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	4	8	8	8	Feb 3
45⅞	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38½	38½	38½	
4½	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	37	3⅝	3½	3½	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	7	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	2	18⅛	18	18	Feb 3
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Feb 3
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jan 30
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	54½	53½	54	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 26
⅞	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	Jan 21
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
19	10½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	2	7	7	7	Feb 3
27⅝	15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Income Tax Payers Filing Returns Early

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thousands of Federal income taxpayers—new and old—have taken the gloom out of March by filing their returns early, the Treasury disclosed in announcing that such tax receipts to date are twice as large as they were a year ago.

The Treasury reported that January collections were $133,468,893 compared with $62,759,357 in the same month last year. At some individual collection offices, the ratio was even higher.

March 16 Deadline

Although the deadline for this year's Federal income tax returns is March 16, the returns were due technically on Jan. 1. So to avoid the customary eleventh-hour rush an increasing number of Americans are getting the annual chore out of the way early.

In Chicago, for instance, a Federal revenue office said that returns filed between Jan. 2 and Jan. 28 numbered 25,701 compared with 12,296 for the same 1941 period, and the revenues amounted to $24,-300,000, compared with $9,859,000.

In Baltimore, both returns and revenues were up 100 per cent, and scattered reports from other parts of the country told similar stories.

The Chicago returns indicated that many of the early filings were made by new taxpayers with small incomes who became liable for Federal income tax for the first time by last year's new tax law. About half of the returns filed there were made on the "simplified" blank, a new type of tax return available only to persons having less than $3,000 annual income.

Altogether, the Treasury figures that the new tax law will increase the number of returns from 15,000,-000 to about 22,000,000.

Many Assistants

Several of the collection offices said the early rush had necessitated putting on additional deputies to assist taxpayers in making out their returns. The Chicago office has already employed 72 assistants compared with 28 a year ago.

Income revenues, however, still lag far behind the requirements of the war spending program, and Treasury and Congressional experts are conferring on methods of raising at least $7,000,000,000 a year more than can be expected from existing taxes.

In this connection, the Treasury reported that in the first seven months of the current fiscal year it spent $14,183,827,573 but took in only $4,743,557,978, causing a deficit of $9,440,269,595.

OPA Authorizes Price Increase In Wool Futures

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase in maximum prices for wool tops futures and grease wool futures, traded on the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, was authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

As the result of an amendment to existing wool price ceilings, changing the period used for computing maximums, the ceiling on wool tops was advanced 4.8 cents a pound to $1.327 and the maximum on grease wool was advanced 7.7 cents to $1.035.

The amendment, which makes the period from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15 the basis for computation—Oct. 1 to Dec. 6 was used in the previous schedule—is effective immediately.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the change was necessary to comply with provisions of the new price control act covering agricultural commodities.

Domestic shorn wool, under the amendment, may carry a maximum price based on the market price on Oct. 1 or Dec. 15.

There is no change in maximum prices set in recent amendments covering South American wool, domestic pulled wools, or certain tops and yarns used in fabrics for the Army.

Bigelow-Sanford Reduces Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. has cut the dividend payment on common stock to 50 cents from the $1 paid quarterly last year. The latest disbursement is due March 2 to holders of record Feb. 13.

J. A. Sweetser, president, said: "In spite of the fact that the company had satisfactory earnings in 1941, the directors felt that a conservative dividend policy was necessary due to the uncertainties of the future brought about by the war and the Government order restricting the use of wool by the carpet industry."

In a preliminary report for 1941, the company disclosed net profit of $2,044,304, equal after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred shares to $6.01 a common share. This compared with $2,075,-243, or $6.11 on common, in 1940.

Net sales expanded to $39,251,-161 from $27,628,360 in 1940, a gain of 42 per cent. Provision for Federal taxes increased to $3,080,-000 from $910,000.

New Record in Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Construction in Daytona Beach broke all records during 1941. Building permits totaled $1,500,327, compilations at the city hall disclosed. A permit for the new Southern Bell Telephone building issued in December for $210,000 brought that month to a high with $278,230. Building activity for 1942 is off to a good start, officials claim, with the permit in January for the new $190,000 housing project, Halifax Park.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	104.15	104.15	104.15
4 2½s 72-67	100.19	100.15	100.15

Home Owners Loan

n 3 3s 52-44	104.23	104.23	104.23

New York City Bonds

5 3s 80	102¼	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89½	89	89
26 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76½	76½	76¼
6 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	64	64	64
43 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58	58	58
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Alls Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
5 Am & For P5s 2030	68½	68¼	68¼
15 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107¼	107½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	106¾	107
33 Am T & T 3s '56	108	107⅞	107⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
1 Arb Del 4s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	105	104¾	104¾
56 AT & SF 4s '95	108⅝	108⅝	108¾
25 Atl & Birm 4s '33	20⅝	19⅞	20¼
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
13 A C Line 4½s '64	65⅝	65½	65⅝
14 A C Line 5s '45	97¾	97½	97½
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35½	35½	35½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	98	98	98
11 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	64½	63¾	64½
32 B & O '95 st A	38⅝	38¼	38½
24 B & O '95 st C	42½	42¼	42½
6 B & O 2000 st D	38¼	37⅞	38¼
19 B & O '96 st F	38¼	38	38¼
56 B & O cv '60 st	38¾	37⅞	38¾
12 B & O 4s '48	61¼	61	61¼
37 B & O PLE¾WV4s'51st	53⅜	53⅜	53½
16 B & O SW '50 st	46¼	46	46¼
1 B & O TC 4s '59	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
40 Boston & Me 4½s '70	42¾	42½	42½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	107	107
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
27 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	87½	87	87
16 Buf R&P '57 st	40	39¾	39⅞
1 Can South 5s 62	84	84	84
2 Can Nat Rys 4½s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Can Pac 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
16 Celanese 3s 55	99½	99½	99½
7 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95½	95¼	95¼
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4½	4½	4½
16 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14½	14¼	14⅜
15 Cen Pac 5s 60	57	57	57
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¾	76⅜	76½
9 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16¾	16⅝	16¾
9 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¼	86	86
38 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅛	16½	16¾
12 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78⅝	78	78
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	71	71	71
1 CB&Q 4s 'Ill 49	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89	89	89
25 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞
8 CHW inc 4½s 2038	42	41¾	42
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65	65	65
2 Chi I & L 6s 66	8½	8½	8½
14 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¾	8¼	8¾
60 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	12⅜	12	12⅜
63 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
49 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47¼	46½	47¼
155 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	47½	46¼	47½
19 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¼	46¼	47¼
72 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44¾	43½	44⅜
3 CM&SP 3½s 89 E	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17¾	17¾	17¾
30 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	29	28⅜	29
5 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
7 Chi&NW 3½s 87	25	25	25
4 Chi Ry 5s 27	46	46	46
70 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	23¾	23¼	23¾
25 CRI&P 4s 88	23	22½	22¾
20 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¼	11¾	12
1 CTH& & SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
14 Ch Un Sta 4½s 68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
14 Childs Co 5s 43	43½	40	43
30 Coc Okl & G 5s 52	21	21	21
11 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	52¼	51¼	52¼
12 Clec Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	82½	82	82½
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	71	71	71
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
12 Col & So 4½s 80	20	19¾	20
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	100⅜	100¼	100¼
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
10 Con Ed4s 3¼s 46	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83	83	83
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Crane 2¼s 50	100½	100½	100½
1 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	26½	26½	26⅛
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26½	26½	26½
65 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60	59½	60
5 D&RG 4½s 36	13¾	13¾	13¾
30 D&RG 4s 36	14¼	13⅞	14
1 D&RGWest 5s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
10 D&RG West 5s 78	14	13¾	13¾
3 D Moin&FtD 4s 2005	4½	4½	4½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
17 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	20	19¼	20
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
9 Elec Aute L 2¾s 50	100	100	100
59 Erie 4½s 2015	55½	55	55¼
53 Erie 4s 95	89	88½	89
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Fonda,J&G 4½s 82ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Food Mach 3s 56	100½	100½	100½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
11 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	16¼	16	16¼
14 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99	98⅛	98⅝
7 Gt Nor Ore 5½s 52	101½	101⅜	101⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77⅞	77½	77½
2 G Bay&W deb B	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
56 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	43¾	44½
26 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12½	12¼	12½
2 Il Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
1 Il Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Il Cen 4s 53	44¼	44¼	44¼
48 Il Cen rfg 4s 55	44½	44¼	44½
22 Il Cen 4¼s 66	45¼	44⅞	45¼
5 Il Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
4 Il Cen Cairo 4s 50	81½	81½	81½
5 Il Cen W Line 4s 51	61½	61½	61½
57 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	47¼	46½	47¼
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	43	43⅛
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14¼	14¼	14¼
8 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Int Hydro El 6s 44	24	24	24
7 Int T&T 4½s 52	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
26 Int T&T 5s 55	45¾	45½	45¾
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	96	96	96
1 K C South 3s 50	92½	92½	92½
1 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	111½	111½	111½
4 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	74	73¾	74
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74	74	74
4 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	73⅛	73	73
2 L E & West 3s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 rt	63¼	63	63¼
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	63¼	63	63¼
9 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49¼	49	49¼
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52⅜	52½	52⅜
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39	38	39
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35¼	35	35⅛
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33	32¼	33
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	30¾	30¾	30¾
16 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57⅞	57	57⅞
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97½	97½	97½
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
8 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92⅞	92½	92⅞
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86½	86½	86½
1 Lou&Nsv Jt M 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106	105⅞	106
5 MilSparts&NW 4s 47	23½	23½	23½
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	3½	3½	3½
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	½	½	1
13 MSP&SSM ste 5s 38	12¾	12¾	12⅝
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	12	12
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
24 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¼	29¾	30¼
50 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12	11¾	12
37 M-K-T 4½s 78	26¾	25¾	26⅜
25 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	36⅜	37
11 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	24½	24¼	24½
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	26¼	26¼	26¼
47 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26¼	25⅞	26¼
18 Mo Pac 5s 78G	26⅜	26¼	26¼
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3¼	3¼
2 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	50	50	50
1 MonWPaPub8v4½s 60	109⅝	109⅝	109⅜
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
22 Mor&Essex 5s 55	43	43	43
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41½	41½	41½
4 NashCha&StL 4½s 78	69½	69½	69½
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nati Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
5 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 N Eng RR 4s 45	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	38	38	38
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57	57½
95 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	51⅝	52¼
15 NYC cn 4s 98	57	56⅞	57
24 NYC cv 3¼s 52	59	58¾	59
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78½	78½	78½
8 NYChi&StL 3½s 74 A	79½	79½	79½
86 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67	66⅝	67
2 NY Connect 3½s 65	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 NY GEI H&P 5s 48	118½	118½	118½
1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	56	56	56
20 NYNH&Hcv 6s 48	34⅝	34	34⅜
3 NYNH&H cl 6s 40	49	48¾	49
32 NYN...&H 4½s 67	32	31½	32
6 NYNHH4s 55	29	28¾	28¾
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	29	29	29
24 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1 NY Ry 6s 55 st	106	106	106
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	105½	105½	105½
3 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30	30	30
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
5 Norf & W 4s 96	128½	127½	128½
9 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67¼	66¾	67¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56	56	56
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55½	55½	55½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52	52⅝
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	74	73½	74
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047reg	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112	112	112
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86½	86⅛	86½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101	101	101
12 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109	108⅝	109
2 Pac & Gas & El 4s 64	112	112	112

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107½	107½	107½
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102⅝	102½	102⅝
16 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅝	99½	99⅝
8 Pen Co 4s 52 E	105	105	105
6 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	107	106⅞	107
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121⅜	121⅛	121-
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92	92
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 Pen RR 4s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
23 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94	93¾	93¾
6 Pen RR 2¼s 52	87¾	87½	87¾
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112½	112⅛	112½
15 Pere Marq 5s 56	69¼	69¼	69½
51 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60	60¼
27 Phila Co 4¼s 61	104	103¾	103¾
1 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
51 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
37 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	27¼	26¼	27¼
6 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	102⅛	102	102⅛
5 PCC&StL 5s '70 A	109	109	109
1 PCC&St L 4½s '77	102	102	102
33 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	87	86¼	86¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
2 PubSvcNoIll3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	81¼	81¼	81¼
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	72	72	72
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	46¼	46¼	46¼
37 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	19⅝	19	19⅝
2 StLIM&S 4sR&G'33ct	71	71	71
5 StLPub Cvs 5s '59	86½	86½	86½
8 St L S F 5s '50 B	14½	14½	14½
18 St L S F 4½s '78	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	13⅜	13	13⅛
2 St L SW 5s '52	41¼	41¼	41¼
51 St L SW rfg 5s '90	23¼	22¾	23¼
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100	100	100
32 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¼	9	9¼
20 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
5 Shell Un 2½s '54	97½	97½	97½
38 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	53¾	53½	53⅜
11 South Ry 6⅔s '56	91	90¾	90¾
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	86½	86⅜	86⅜
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	90⅞	90¾	90¾
55 South Ry gen 5s '56	65¾	65¼	65⅝
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Std Oil N J 3s '61	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
3 Std Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104½	104¼	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
15 Superior Oil 3½s '56	103¼	103	103
4 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	67	67	67
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	66½	66½	66½
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	102½	102½	102½
85 Third Ave ad 5s '60	18¼	17⅞	18¼
8 Third Ave 4s '60	55	55	55
2 T St L & W 4s '50	83¾	83¾	83¾
14 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	110	110
2 Un Pac 3½s '80	104½	104½	104½
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	97	97	97
17 Unit Drug 5s '53	97	96⅞	96⅞
5 U S Steel 1.50s '45	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 U S Steel 1.85s 47	101	101	101
12 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94½	94⅜	94½
5 Va & Sw cn 5s 58	73	72⅞	73
8 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
14 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	84½	84½	84½
2 Wabash 5s 76	26½	26½	26½
1 Wabash 4½s 78	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Wabash 4½s 78 asd	25¾	25¾	25¾
16 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	38½	37¾	38¼
5 Wabash 4s 81 wi	48	47¾	48
5 Wab Det&C 5s 41 ct	90	90	90
1 Walwrth 6s 55	99½	99½	99½
2 Walwrth 4s 55	84½	84½	84½
20 Warner Bros 6s 48	97½	97	97
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96¾	96½	96¾
20 West Pen P 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
5 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	46	46	46
3 Westch Lt 5s 50	119½	119½	119½
9 Westn Md 4s 52	91	90	90
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27⅝	27½	27½
1 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86½	86½
11 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83½	83½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	83½	83½	83½
3 Westingh Elec 2¾s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Wis Cen 4s 48	46¼	46¼	46¼
23 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
5 Argentine 4½s 48	89½	89¼	89¼
1 Australia 5s 55	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 Australia 5s 57	54½	54¼	54½
1 Australia 4½s 56	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Belgium 7s 55	92	92	92
19 Brazil 8s 41	28¼	28	28⅛
26 Brazil 6½s 26-57	24¾	24	24¾
20 Brazil 6½s 27-57	24¾	24½	24⅝
20 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	24⅞	24½	24⅞
4 Brisbane 6s 50	56⅛	56	56
1 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	61	61	61
1 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Canada 3½s 61	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Canada 2¼s 44	99½	99½	99½
5 ChileMtBk6¾s61asd	14	14	14
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14½	14½
2 Chile 6s 60 ctf asd	14½	14½	14½
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14½	14½	14½
4 Chile 6s 63 asd	14½	14½	14½
2 Colomb 3s 70	32½	32½	32½
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Cuba 4½s 77	78¾	78¼	78¾
25 Denmark 6s 42	35½	35¼	35¼
1 Denmark 5½s 55	30	30	30
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	55	55	55
2 Mex 5s asd 45	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 N Sou Wales 5s 57	68¼	68	68
1 Norway 4½s 65	53	53	53
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	12¼	12¼	12¼
37 Peru 1st 6s|60	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	8⅞	9
9 Poland 4½s 68 asd	8	7⅞	8
5 Porto Alegre 8s	14½	14½	14½
16 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14¼	14	14¼
11 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12⅜	12½	12⅜
2 Rio Gro do Sul 7s 66	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	12½	12½	12½
2 San Paulo St 7s 56	28	28	28
17 Soi Paulo St 7s 40	63¾	63¼	63¼
14 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	28	27¾	28

Total today, $4,668,000; previous day, $6,-606,300; week ago, $8,279,300; year ago, $7,-820,200; two years ago, $5,780,500; Jan. 1 to date, $237,271,600; year ago, $252,993,725; two years ago, $173,907,525.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cons Dry Gds 7 pf	$3	Feb. 12	Feb. 9
Michigan Sugar pf	30c	Feb. 24	Feb. 13
Mullins Mfg pf	$3.25	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Otis Steel Co pf	$2.75	Mar. 14	Mar. 2

Reduced

Hallno Mines, Ltd	10c	Mar. 3	Fe

Billion-Dollar War Damage Fund Gets Senate Approval

Bankers Urged Not to Invest In 'War Babies'

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard G. Stockton, president of the trust division of the American Bankers Association, urges bankers who handle the public's investment funds to steer clear of "will-o-the-wisp war time babies."

Speaking at the annual mid-winter trust conference of the association, Stockton, who is also Vice-President of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., said:

Investing a Problem

"As trust men, one of the most difficult problems facing us during this war period and the post-war period as well is the matter of investments. The outstanding means of assuring protection and greatest efficiency of capital during these times is strict adherence to sound fundamental principles of investment.

"During these war conditions temptations will constantly arise to switch investments solely on the theory that dislocations and displacements will have an unfavorable effect upon such holdings. Trustees should remain firm in their determination to place the financial welfare of their beneficiaries in the hands of companies which maintain the highest efficiency in management."

Henry W. Koeneke, president of the association and of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Okla., told the conferees that enlarged financing of the production of war goods and promotion of the sale of defense bonds were the major services banks would have to provide the nation.

Dr. Paul F. Cadman, economist of the A. B. A., deprecated the action in administrative quarters looking to heavy taxation of undistributed business profits or surplus.

Hits Complexity

"They insist on considering it," he said, "a fund instead of a statement of condition, and consequently they propose that corporations should be heavily penalized for earnings which are not distributed to stockholders. Apparently they cannot comprehend that the only asset which can be distributed is an item called cash."

Simpler legal documents involving investments that any intelligent layman can understand on the first reading were urged by Walter P. Armstrong, President of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Armstrong suggested to the A. B. A. "lean, limpid, concise English" in place of "longiloquent phraseology" from which "the real intent must be painstakingly extracted from an overlaying mass of jargon" that often puzzles the experienced lawyer.

Panhandle Issues, Other Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by Glore, Forgan & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. is offering publicly $25,000,000 of bonds and preferred stock of the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., which they were awarded Monday in competitive bidding.

There are $10,000,000 of first mortgage and first lien 3 per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1962, priced at 100.75 and 150,000 shares of 5.60 per cent cumulative preferred stock priced at $104.

Proceeds will be used to purchase natural gas distribution systems and pipe lines in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; to redeem the company's outstanding Class A preferred stock and to meet part of the cost of authorized construction work.

A syndicate headed by Scott & Stringfellow and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane offered publicly 104,813 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia at $12.50 a share.

Of the offering, 61,715 shares represented holdings of the Albermarle Paper Mfg. Co. and the remainder came from certain large stockholders.

The company manufactures kraft board and kraft specialties.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., February 3, 1942.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, Payable March 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 16, 1942. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE
of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8100

111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Cambridgeport Savings Bank

Incorporated 1853

Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS
FEB. 10

Shortages in Various Lines Mean Extension of Rationing

First of two articles on growing shortages and the likelihood of extension of rationing.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although the current heavy retail buying wave indicates that the American public is at least dimly aware of impending shortages, it is probable that it has no realization whatever of how serious the situation is.

While occasional items like sugar make the front pages, the trade journals which the public does not generally read carry overwhelming evidence that by the end of 1942 the American civilian will be subject to rationing restrictions—for his own protection—beyond his at present wildest dreams.

Rationing is brought nearer and nearer by the public's own reaction to the situation. As it gets wind of scarcities, many persons begin to hoard, aggravating the scarcity until rationing becomes the only solution. Thus the situation accelerates itself, just as speculative buying of shares or commodities used to do in the days of free prices; the only difference being that in the case of snowballing speculation, the ultimate result was a bad price collapse whereas in the case of snowball hoard movements the ultimate result has to be rationing.

Not Ready for Wide Rationing

Unfortunately the Washington authorities are by no means prepared at the moment to cope with the situation in the ultimately necessary way. Hence, for the interim, what has happened in sugar may happen in other commodities. Before OPA, which is now a huge, sprawling, agency full of severe growing pains, can get the machinery ready for civilian rationing, OPM (now the War Production Board) will have to issue orders limiting the supplies to jobbers and wholesalers, who in turn will have to limit them to retailers, who in turn will have to do an unofficial rationing job of their own, which may range from following the principle of "first come, first served" to following the principle of supplying only established customers by rule of thumb fair-play methods of allocating sales.

Following are some instances of where the situation is due to get tight shortly.

The cotton textile industry, running far beyond rated capacity, is now turning out about 1,000,000,000 yards of goods a month. Until recently the armed services have been taking about 300,000,000 yards; the 700,000,000 left for civilians is about their average 1935-1939 takings. But the army is to be doubled, then tripled, then quadrupled, and meantime civilians' buying power is still rising fast: wages and salaries are now running around $1,000,000,000 a month above the same month last year.

Hence by the end of 1942 the services may be taking, perhaps, at the rate of 500,000,000 yards a month while civilians may be eager and ready with the money to buy far above recent takings. They may want 900,000,000 yards a month but be able to get only 500,000,000.

Within the fortnight the Army placed the biggest textile order in history, for 200,000,000 yards of duck, to be used in tents, tarpaulins, truck tops, hatch covers, etc. Now it is asking for 200,000,000 yards of osnaburgs, coarse cotton goods to be used for sandbags, food bags, and camouflage.

And while the whole capacity of the textile industry in these coarser lines is thus being fast preempted, producers of the finer goods are having difficulty getting their long-staple cotton requirements. CCC supplies are being combed for this long cotton, but the trade needs several times what it can get; this is one reason why Agriculture has increased the "permitted" cotton acreage this year from 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres.

Cotton, Wool Supply Inadequate

But while a bottleneck is developing in the textile industry itself, another may appear in the cotton supply. Growers are short of insecticides, disinfectants, fungicides, and fertilizers, and are seriously worried over a probable labor shortage for cotton chopping and then for cotton picking. The crop may not be enough even to supply the textile industry with the 900,000 bales a month needed to turn out 1,000,000,000 yards of goods a month. This can be remedied temporarily in the standard staple lengths from CCC holdings but not in long-staple cotton for the finer cotton weaving counts.

The wool industry is in the same spot. All-time, record production last year of about 1,000,000,000 pounds went about two thirds to civilians, giving them about their average takings of the last decade. But for the first quarter of this year woolen output for civilians has been ordered cut 60 per cent and worsted output 50 per cent. The woolen branch can turn for a while to noils, clips and rags, and produce with "re-processed" and "re-used" wool; for technical reasons the worsted industry cannot. Temporarily stocks of raw wool on hand are sufficient, and the bottleneck is in the machinery; but if the Japanese continue from the Bismarck archipelago down to control of Torres Strait, wool may not be available from Australia, and present stocks will have to be austerely conserved.

The carpet wool people are in similar difficulties, aggravated by the shortage of jute (hemp) used for carpet base, and by the need for turning their looms to army products.

The sugar shortage was outlined on this page last week. It may not be so severe for the country "as a whole" and for the year 1942 "as a whole" as the official figures indicate, but it will probably be extremely severe in the next few months on the Atlantic seaboard because the inclusion of sugar in the Price Control Act, giving Caribbean producers the hope of higher prices as parity goes higher, is causing sugar to be held back from shipment "north of Hatteras."

Fats and Oils Scarcer

The "fats and oils" situation also threatens to become acute. Last year the United States consumed 11,000,000,000 pounds of "fats and oils" (lard, tallow, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, coconut oil, palm kernel oil, tung oil, linseed oil, etc.). But it imported about 1,500,000,000 pounds, of which about 1,000,000,000 pounds, from the Far East, is no longer forthcoming; and consumer demand this year, for soaps, shortening, lard, etc., will certainly be well above last year.

The shortage will be particularly acute in fine soaps, which require certain oils containing lauric acid, like palm kernel oil, coconut oil, and others from the Far East.

The trade is criticizing the OPM Fats and Oils Division for ceiling prices placed on fats and oils too low to stimulate production. There is a delicate normal price balance between corn, hogs, lard, and other fats and oils. Price ceilings based on parity prices run into the difficulty that the original parity basis, in 1909-1914, included a corn-hog ratio unfavorable to hogs, which means to lard.

Alcohol is short for smokeless powder. Beverage distillers have agreed to distill only for defense, but many of them have capacity to distill only to 140 proof, and their product must then go to the regular industrial alcohol companies, already at capacity. Molasses, corn, and wheat, have been made available, but the bottleneck is in distilling equipment, particularly from 140 to 190 proof.

The potential shortage in mechanical and electrical goods is well known. Apparently public morale is the only reason for continuing production of civilian radios, for this industry, which normally turns out about $175,000,000 of receivers, is wanted to produce between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 worth for the armed services.

Even bicycles may be scarce. Makers turned out 1,800,000 last year, the most since the 1890's, and hoped to turn out 2,000,000 this year, but now it looks as though they may turn out only 750,000.

Fuel Shortage Possible

Despite the reduction in automobile use, petroleum products may be short in certain localities or certain items. Not only are tankers being sunk between the Gulf and north of Hatteras, but they may have to be diverted again. The biggest refinery in the Far East, at Balik Papan, is already destroyed, and some or all the others are in danger; Australia has no oil and might have to have it tankered out there.

Aviation gasoline output expansion is taking lead and forcing lower octane rating for both premium and straight gasolines. The country's refinery capacity, now at nearly limit operations, cannot be indefinitely sustained there, but there is no time nor alloy steels to build any refineries except for 100-octane gas.

Expansion of aluminum capacity to 2,000,000,000 pounds a year and magnesium to 400,000,000-500,000,000 will require enormous additional power. But turbine output is needed for the new navy; and it may even be necessary to pull out turbines from places like New York City, which have excess capacity, to be disassembled and shipped to other areas.

The paper industry, despite heroic increases in capacity since Scandinavia was cut off, is barely meeting the needs and cannot continue to do so. The public has already started hoarding certain kinds of paper. Chlorine shortage makes it certain that paper will not be so white or that white paper will be scarce or impossible to get.

These are only instances. A second article tomorrow will indicate the general reasons why further shortages in the most surprising places may be expected to open up right and left in the American consumer's standard of living, and will outline what may have to be done about them.

The war is only beginning to come home to the American consumer. By the end of this year changes he hardly yet imagines will have to take place in his living habits; if the arms program is really pushed to the limit which Washington has promised, nearly everything except orchids and love may be subject to ration card before Christmas.

[To be concluded]

Factory Prices of Cotton Sheets, Pillow Cases Set

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Government fixed factory prices on cotton bed sheets and pillow cases yesterday, at levels slightly below the current market.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said the ceilings would enable wholesalers, jobbers and retail outlets to replenish their supplies of bed linen at stabilized prices. Any increases in the manufacturing levels will be limited to those reflecting higher costs of raw cotton, Mr. Henderson added.

War Risk Bill Passes Senate; Goes to House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A $1,000,000,000 insurance fund—expected to ease the minds of uneasy citizens who fear enemy bombs may blast their homes and property—won speedy Senate approval yesterday.

Without a record roll call, senators voted the $1,000,000,000 fund and added another $2,500,000,000 to it in increased borrowing authority for the government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Senator Francis Maloney (D-Conn), floor leader for the broad-termed wartime legislation, explained that damages up to $15,000 for an individual, corporation, or local government would be provided without cost. He said that premiums may be charged for coverage above $15,000 under details to be worked out by the War Damage Corporation, RFC subsidiary set up shortly after the surprise Japanese attacks.

Urges Free Risk for Soldiers

Noting that property owners were getting a "free ride" on damages from enemy attacks, Senator Robert La Follette suggested that the next thing Congress should consider would be similar free insurance for the men in uniform who must meet payments from pay as low as $21 monthly.

Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, proposed that a survey of possible insurance for injury to, or loss of life by civilians be included in the measure, but Senator Maloney asserted that such a study could best be made separately and by a congressional committee.

The $3,500,000,000 measure now goes to the House where an early agreement is anticipated.

Senator Maloney told the Senate that the $2,500,000,000 for the RFC was requested by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

Mr. Jones testified before the Senate Banking Committee that the present $7,000,000,000 of lending authority by RFC and its defense affiliates was exhausted by the purchase of rubber and the entire Cuban sugar crop, loans to new aviation and armament plants and similar activities. He said that the President's new airplane expansion program alone probably would require $1,000,000,000.

Details Solved Later

He also told the committee that many details of the war damage program must be solved later. He "guessed" that compensation probably would be limited to about 75 per cent of the adjusted value of homes or properties and said these adjustments probably would be made by professionals now working for private insurance companies which do not cover war risks.

Although protection would be afforded in Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska, and territories and possessions of this country, the War Damage Corporation could delay actual settlements under distress conditions such as enemy occupation.

As approved by the Senate, the free insurance would not cover "accounts, bills, currency, debts, evidence of debt, money, notes, securities, paintings, and other objects of art."

Mr. Maloney explained further that the legislation also gave the RFC and its defense affiliates power to condemn land and real estate needed for war purposes. He said these Government corporations now were limited to purchasing or leasing these facilities and this had proved a handicap where speed was needed for war production.

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week, showing profits per common share, included:

Quarter ended Dec. 31:	1941	1940
Amer. Steel Foundries	$1.07	$ ...
Bethlehem Steel	2.96	4.32
Black & Decker	1.01	.72
A. M. Byers	.77	1.58
Inland Steel	2.19	2.80
Lone Star Cement	1.24	1.31
McIntyre Porcupine	1.05	1.14
Paraffine Companies	1.23	.54
Remington Rand	.80	.48
U. S. Steel	1.61	3.04
Westinghouse Electric	2.26	1.65
Year ended Dec. 31:		
Allied Mills	2.40	1.68
Atlantic Refining	5.16	2.11
Bliss & Laughlin	3.40	2.64
Caterpillar Tractor	4.13	4.16
Freeport Sulphur	3.95	3.81
Hercules Powder	4.23	4.01
Interlake Iron	1.20	.41
Mathieson Alkali	1.90	1.72
Savage Arms	5.11	1.53
Wheeling Steel	11.71	6.62

Vultee Aircraft Earnings Jump to $2.95 a Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Vultee Aircraft, Inc., reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1941, was $3,100,735, equal to $2.95 a common share, compared with $374,457 or 36 cents a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Earlier a preliminary report had estimated profit for the 1941 fiscal year at $2,900,000 or $2.75 a share.

Tom M. Girdler, Chairman, and Richard W. Millar, President, said net sales in the period were $34,057,207 against $5,606,410 in the preceding fiscal year, an increase of 508 per cent.

Federal income tax provision was $2,970,000 against $115,000 in the 1940 year.

Mr. Girdler became chairman and chief executive officer of the company last Dec. 19.

To End the Run-Around

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has asked Lowell Mellett, director of the Office of Government Reports, to expand the facilities of the United States information services to provide Washington visitors with a central source where they may obtain direction to the proper government officials to handle their problems.

U. S. Steel Solicitor

Roger M. Blough

Appointed General Solicitor in charge of all legal matters for United States Steel Corporation, to succeed the late William Beye. A graduate of the Yale Law School, Mr. Blough has been engaged in general practice of law with White & Case in New York since 1931. In 1939 and 1940 he acted as an associate counsel for United States Steel in connection with the TNEC investigation of the steel industry.

Retreading Tires Rationing Plan May Start Soon

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Rationing of retreaded tires and tubes may begin this month, it was learned from government sources.

While spokesmen for the Office of Price Administration, in which is vested all rationing authority, would not comment on the multiplying reports that retread rationing was in the immediate offing, other sources confirmed that only delays in deciding on the final form of the order had deferred its issuance.

There was indication that it might be announced this week, effective next Monday or the Monday following, complete with state and county sales quotas like those fixed January 1 for new tires.

The shortage of "camelback," the crude rubber material from which retreads and "recaps" are made, was emphasized by an official statement that no camelback would be allotted this month for passenger car tire retreading. The entire monthly allotment—its size was not revealed—will go into military orders and into truck tire retreading deemed necessary to keep industrial and commercial vehicles rolling.

Last month only 300 tons of camelback was allocated by the Office of Production Management for passenger car tire retreading, enough to supply only a small percentage of the normal monthly demand for retreads. Further recognition of the tight supply situation was given January 19 when OPA imposed a price ceiling on camelback.

U. S. Still Receiving Dutch E. I. Rubber Output, Says Jones

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones declared yesterday the United States still was receiving practically the entire rubber output of the Dutch East Indies and that 114,000 tons had arrived in this country from the Western Pacific and other sources since the war began.

Mr. Jones told the House Banking and Currency Committee that rubber was arriving at an average rate of 35,000 to 40,000 tons a month. During January, he said, 76,000 tons was received and 70,000 tons allocated "so that the stock pile actually was increased."

Rubber losses in shipping in the war, he testified, amounted to only 1,850 tons.

Mr. Jones said he doubted if rubber imports would reach normal by next year, "but I believe we'll have enough to get along if we're careful."

British Wool Weavers Given Priority Orders

LONDON (AP)—The Wool Control Rationing Committee has told the weaving industry what priorities it should follow in filling production schedules, placing Government orders first.

Next will come such utility goods as essential clothing and other articles required for warmth, including blankets and babies' robes.

These will be followed in precedence by export and ordinary home civil orders.

Manufacturers no longer have discretion in export trading, authorities instead dictating the amount to be done by any firm during a given period.

This in turn determines the scope of the manufacturer's home trade, in which utility goods are increasing because they also carry a certain preference on supplies of raw material.

Southern Pacific Net Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—The Southern Pacific transportation system and separately operated, solely controlled affiliated companies in a preliminary statement reported 1941 net income jumped to $34,573,667 from $7,146,349 in 1940. On a per share basis this was equal to $9.16, against $1.89 in 1940.

Lend-Lease Allotments Top $23 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Official sources said that lend-lease appropriations now total $23,400,000,000 and probably would be increased by several more billion dollars in the next few weeks.

At the same time, they revealed fundamental changes in lend-lease procedure designed to simplify and speed up the pooling of the resources of the United Nations in line with President Roosevelt's recent announcement concerning joint raw materials, munitions and shipping arrangements.

More Earmarked

Direct appropriations to lend-lease total $13,000,000,000, and officials pointed out that provisions were inserted in recent military, naval and maritime appropriations earmarking additional large amounts for lend-lease.

Under new procedure, the direct lend-lease appropriations will be used, in the future, only for food, raw materials and other non-military items.

Hereafter, for instance, lend-lease airplanes will be supplied out of the Army and Navy appropriations. Merchant ships will come out of the Maritime Commission funds. The recent Army Air Corps appropriation specifically provided that $4,000,000,000 worth of the materiel could be used for lend-lease purposes. Similarly, the Navy appropriation which has been approved by both Houses of Congress contains a $2,000,000,000 lend-lease item. The recent Maritime Commission appropriation authorized the leasing of $1,600,000,000 of new merchant vessels to our allies. Other allocations were incorporated in other appropriations.

The last direct appropriation to lend-lease, for $6,000,000,000, was approved nearly a year ago and will be nearly all allocated by the end of this month. A supplemental request is expected from the White House in a few weeks.

New Handling Methods

The new method of handling military supplies for lend-lease was devised to obviate the necessity of negotiating separate contracts for American and lend-lease needs.

Formerly, if the British wanted 1,000 airplanes, they filed a request with lend-lease, which referred the request to the Army or Navy, which did the actual contracting. The lend-lease agency never did any buying itself; only kept the books.

Under the new system, the Army will set out to buy all the airplanes it can, and the new joint United States-British Munitions Assignment Board will figure out what country can use the planes to the best advantage of the Allied cause. Lend-lease will still keep the books, however.

Cotton Yarn Price Ceilings Are Revised

WASHINGTON (AP) — Price Administrator Leon Henderson has revised the combed cotton yarn price ceiling order to impose price maximums upon mercerized, bleached and gassed yarns.

Ceiling prices were set also for mercerizing, bleaching and gassing on a commission basis. As changed, the price order imposes ceilings, tied to the market price of raw cotton, upon all sizes of combed yarn "in the grey."

Basic prices are the same as those which became effective last Dec. 24. Specific premiums were listed for mercerizing, singeing and bleaching; for certain yarn spun to rigid military specifications; for hard twist, and for perforated dye-tube and cross-tied skein.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 27

Expenses of Farmers

A farmer who operates a farm for profit is entitled to deduct from gross income as necessary expenses all amounts expended (other than those constituting capital expenditures) in the carrying on of the business of farming. The cost of feeding and raising livestock may be treated as an expense deduction insofar as such costs represent actual outlay, but not including the value of farm produce grown upon the farm or the labor of the taxpayer. Also, deductible is the cost of seed, minor repairs to farm buildings (other than the dwelling of the farmer), and small tools used up in the course of a year or two.

The cost of fuel and oil used for farm work, as well as repairs and maintenance of farm machinery, is deductible as a business expense; but the cost of farm machinery, equipment, and farm buildings represents a capital investment and is not an allowable deduction. The cost, however, may be recovered by depreciation allowances. The cost of gasoline, repairs and upkeep of an automobile, if used wholly in connection with the taxpayer's farm operations, as well as depreciation thereon, may be deducted, but if an automobile is used partly for business and partly for pleasure or the convenience of the taxpayer or his family, the cost of operations may be apportioned according to the extent of the use for purposes of business and for pleasure or convenience, and the portion attributable to business will be deductible as a necessary business expense.

The cost of hired laborers and hired machines on a farm and the part of the board which is purchased for hired laborers are deductible. The value of products furnished by the farm and used in the board of hired laborers is not a deductible expense. Rations purchased and furnished to laborers or sharecroppers are deductible as a part of the labor expense. Amounts paid to persons engaged in household work to the extent that their services are used in boarding and otherwise caring for farm laborers are deductible, but amounts paid for services of such employees engaged in caring for the farmer's own household are not a deductible expense.

Amounts expended in the development of farms, orchards, and ranches prior to the time when the productive state is reached may be regarded as investments of capital. The cost of planting trees, as well as the amounts expended by a farmer in the restoration of soil fertility preparatory to actual production of crops and the cost of liming soil to increase productiveness over a period of years are capital expenditures; but the cost of commercial fertilizers, the benefit of which is of short duration and which have to be used every year or so, even after a farm reaches the productive state, is deductible as an expense.

Amounts expended in purchasing work, breeding, or dairy animals are regarded as investments of capital and may be depreciated unless such animals are included in inventory.

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WE PURCHASE CURRIER & IVES' colored plate books—Flowers, Birds, Fruits, Landscapes. Century Book & Print Exchange, 38 East 57th St., New York, N. Y.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

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Winchester, West Side—5-year-old colonial, 10 rooms, paneled mahogany library, 3 fireplaces, 3 baths, lavatory, hot-water heat; two-car garage. Owner—call Win. 1996 (Mass.).

See also
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N. Y. C., 303 E. 27th St. (Apt. 6-H)—SUBLET 2 rooms; quiet, comfortable, cheerful; new building; convenient transportation. See superintendent.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GREENLAWN, L. I., N. Y.—7-room Colonial, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; 6/10 of a mile from train. Double garage, 1/3 acre land. Write Walter Smith, Realtor, Main St., Northport, L. I., N. Y.

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N. Y. C., 230 West 97th St. (3-B)—Single studio front, water, elevator, telephone, $5.50; court $4.50; business people preferred.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 88).

POCONO MTS.—Comfortable country home; restricted; good food; low winter rates. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Cresco, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WESTFIELD, N. J., R. F. D. 4, Route 29—Lovely suburban home can accommodate two persons needing rest or care; excellent references. ALICE FRITZ.

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COST ACCOUNTANT—Have had varied experience in general accounting, cost accounting, including standard costs, and auditing. Capable taking full charge as Cost Accountant, Office Manager or Comptroller. Recent experience in shoe manufacturing. American, Protestant. Write Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL Companion Nurse — Christian Scientist—wishes position; assist housekeeping. Write Box F-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY—Christian Scientist, wishes housework, Wellesley, Mass., preferred; adult family; license, experienced, good references, $15. Box S-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ACCOUNTANTS

AUTHORIZED agent; complete tax aid. Wm. A. Kraiss, Tel. Verona (N. J.) 8-8824 or Montclair (N. J.) 2-0686.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1860. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Exquisitely matched Rock Crystal, one dozen each: water, ice tea, sherbet, finger-bowls, salad plates, 4 candlesticks, pitcher, 3 candy dishes; moderately priced—no dealers. MRS. P. PHILLIPS, 55 East 86th Street, New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME WANTED for lovely pet female black and white cat, preferably outside city. Address Stearns, 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., cor. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WILL buy from large poultry farm six cases of fancy large white eggs each week during year. Write A. R. ADAMS, Lime Rock, Conn.

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The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4900

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

For Fun
For Cheer
or For Love
Send a Card for Valentine's Day—10 Days Away
Post's
622 Central Ave.

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescents will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

BUD BEAUTY SHOP
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL
Shampoo, Rinse, Wave Set, Manicure, $1.25
383 MAIN STREET

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Corner Dean St. and Demarest Ave.
LUBRICATION • TIRE SERVICE
Cars called for and delivered.
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

HACKENSACK

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

HADDON HEIGHTS

Representing The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. in Camden County
A. E. PROWATTAIN
Insurance
407 Fourth Ave., Haddon Hts. Phone 3006
114 S. 4th St., Philadelphia Phone 6169

JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
330 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 1-4600

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Individually Styled
Permanent Waves
by
EDMOND
Hairdresser
189 Maplewood Ave. SO. 3-0787

STRUBBE'S
For Valentine's Day
Ice Cream in Appropriate Molds
Homemaid Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

MILLBURN

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES
OF DISTINCTION
All over North Jersey
FEATURING
Nationally Advertised
PRODUCTS

Harvey J. Tiger
Hardware and Housewares
SKIS AND BINDERS
ICE SKATE OUTFITS
FLEXIBLE FLYER SLEDS
Mill. 6-0469 724 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Est. 1880 61 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil (Hyper Refined Only, Not a Blend)

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

Gifts *Books*
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
868 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	A	R			W	I	L	S	O	N	
O		R	A	M		D	U	E			U	
F	L	A	P		S	E	C	A	M	T		
F	O	R	E	S	T		I	R	I	S		
I	T	A			R		E		L			
N		T	I	T	I	A	N	S		H		
	B		S		N			O	L	E		
T	A	R	O		G	A	B	L	E	R		
W	H	A	L	R	S		A	D	A	M		
I		I	D	A		A	S	E		E		
G	E	L	E	R	T		T	R	O	S		

7/6

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

for YARNS
Come to the
HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
KNITTING YARNS worthy of your . . . HANDICRAFT
THE FINEST FOR QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
MAYFAIR OSBORNE COMPANY
12 HILL ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

CHARLES E. FLACCUS
representing
Laxarus Printing Company
Printers • *Stationers*
54 Clinton Street, Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NUTLEY

MORRIS' CONFECTIONERY
561 FRANKLIN AVE.
3 Valentines and Favors
4 Homemade Candies
Also
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Rolls
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

STAR
TAILORING CO.
LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS
Remodeling a Specialty
Phone S. O. 2-1962 22 Valley Street

For better quality Auto Body work try
Modern Auto Body Works
410 Valley Street SO. 3-1149

ALBERT VOSS
Valentines
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3366

"SADDLES SALE!"
Last Year's Quality
Last Year's Prices
POSTURBILDER SHOES, Inc.
60 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4822

S. S. ROSS
Crosse & Blackwell Mince Meat Small, 2 jars 49c, large jar 49c
Libby's Tomato Juice, medium size $1.10 doz.
Sunshine Hi-Ho Crackers . . . 19c lb.
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SOLAR
Fuel Oil Company
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors of Kleen Heet—
A. B. C.—Chrysler—Delco
300 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PA. 2-8800 PATERSON W. X. 2000

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC
(Continued)

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Garfield, Clifton, Rutherford, Paterson, E. Rutherford, Radburn, Wallington, Nutley, Carlstadt, Bloomfield, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

Bert McIlveen, Inc.
Flowers
659 Main Ave. Pa. 3-1414

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

For Quality, Economy and Promptness
See us—We call for and deliver without charge.
Lightning Shoe Repairing Co.
204 East Front St. Opp. Strand Theatre
Tel. PL. 6-2637

SAVON CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring
ANGLO-CRAFT $29.50
Hand Tailored Clothes
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Monarch Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
442 East Fifth Street
Tel. PL. 6-4262, 6-4562

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

BLACK'S
LINGERIE
HANDBAGS
GLOVES
HOSIERY
109 B. Watchung Ave., opp. Public Service—Tel. PL. 6-0697

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store: 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
Plant Store: 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

WINCHELL'S
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Rd.6-6666
Picture Framing
Gifts Artists' Supplies

RUTHERFORD

Werner's
Complete Outfitters to Men
SALE
of all winter merchandise
8-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Flowers
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Rd.
Phone Summit 6-0209

JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

JOSEPH ZEIGNER, Inc.
FEBRUARY FURNITURE CLEARANCE SALE
474 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0039

TEANECK

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

TRENTON

THE BELMAR PRESS
Better Printing
124 Factory Street, Trenton, N. J.
Telephone 8324

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-4047, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SLIP COVERS
MAKERS OF FINE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
Charles Lecher
of Westfield, New Jersey
11 EAST BROAD STREET
ESTABLISHED 1899

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $8.95 Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-5555
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

ANDREW
Hair Stylist
ZOTOS, FREDERICS or EUGENE PERMANENTS
Feather Cut to Type
233 North Ave. Tel. We. 2-4000

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 3737. We. 2-3050. We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN PA.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

METHOLD & METTIGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

HAMILTON • GRUEN and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Georgella Crepe Dresses in spring styles $7.98
2nd Floor Dress Section

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

HARRISBURG

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 6322

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Hint to the Wise is Sufficient!
VALENTINE CARDS
Remember the date—Feb. 14th
GIFT NOOK 209 S. 15th St.
OPEN EVENINGS

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

At last—A PERMANENT that will take on over-bleached, dyed or problem hair. Try this "COLD" permanent that uses neither electric nor chemical heat and makes beautiful waves and curls.
Original Vincent
VINCENT PILEGGI
Entrance thro' Soles 1320 Chestnut St.
Kin. 0935

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR is represented in the unusual display of Birthstones now featured in our show window. Send for your Birthstone folder.
109 SO. 13TH ST.

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oriental Rugs
Antique and Modern
BROADLOOM CARPETS
9-12-15-18 ft. wide
JOHN H. BECK CO.
Granite Bldg., Wood and Sixth Sts.

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
The H. & P. Printing Company
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

Orr's Flower Shop
OF SHADYSIDE
Member F. T. D.
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

During the cold and snowy weather why not phone your order to Saylor's?
Orders for $3.00 or more delivered free. 10c charge for orders less than $3.00.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Now . . . POMEROY'S
February
FURNITURE SALE
Savings YOU can't afford to miss!
SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-3031
Open Eve Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON

ANNOUNCEMENT
MR. JOHN BUWEN is now Manager of
COURSEN'S STORE
and will supply your needs in
Choice Meats and Groceries
in the same manner as you have been served for fifty years.
Cor. Jefferson and Mulberry
Telephone 2-3201

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired *Bell Work*
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized BUICK *Dealers*
"Better Buy Buick"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

PERL & REICHBAUM
Harry F. Campner, Mgr.
Phone 1404
425 BEAVER ST. FREE DELIVERY

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

HARTLEY'S ENGLISH Marmalade
MARTEL BROS.

SNOWDEN'S
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 South Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

Announcing the opening on January 10th of our
NEW STORE
667 Long Lane, Stonehurst
Cards, Candies, Party Favors, Toys for Valentine's, Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday and Easter.
D. R. Pruitt 5 & 10c Stores
722 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
39 Brookline Blvd., Brookline, Pa.
5816 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

GERLACH'S
Jewelers
SKILLED WATCH REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael"—Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 *Phone for Appointment*

February FUR Clearance
JORDEN'S
78 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 5200 Open Eves.

CORSET SHOP
Custom-Made Corsets
Individually Designed
Remodeling and Repairing
Helen A. Scott Blvd. 3540
408 Upper Darby Nat'l Bank Bldg.
6808-10 Market St.

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila, and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 530

WILKINSBURG

WILKINSBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
PENN-LINCOLN HOTEL BLDG.

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

WEST YORK INN
● Breakfast ● Luncheon
● Dinner ● Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

Real Estate News of Nation—Housing Remains Major War Problem

Use of Plywood Increases In Building Defense Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 4 — Builders are using plywood here to prove that defense houses built under the stress of the war emergency can be things of beauty instead of the drab cracker-box type of construction that no one will want after the war is over.

Stuck together with glue and designed by some of the best-known architects of the great Northwest, plywood homes are being rapidly completed in and about this metropolis from the pines grown in the fresh, full forests of Oregon. The story of defense housing is no more interesting than the story of plywood itself, specimens of which have been found dating back to the early manufacture of Egyptian and Chinese furniture.

Just as paper was manufactured many hundreds of years ago by the orientals, and before them by the wasps, so plywood is thought to have had a much earlier origin than that which lumber historians in this country give it. Specimens of early Egyptian and Chinese furniture, built on the plywood principles, have survived the intervening centuries and now may be inspected in our museums.

How It Started in U. S.

In America, its birthdate is generally accepted as 1905, in a plant then located in St. Johns, Ore., a suburb of Portland. This factory produced plywood for the Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland. Shortly thereafter, other plants mushroomed in McCleary, Sedro, Woolley and Tacoma, all in Washington. These were, in the main, subsidiaries of door factories, producing little plywood beyond that required by the door shops.

Through typical American foresight, initiative and energy, those who believed in the future of plywood forged ahead, laying the foundation for an industry which, in 1940, manufactured over 1,500,000,000 square feet of "wood-and-glue sandwiches," or about 43 square miles of plywood.

That prodigious total represents the sum total of efforts in the Pacific Northwest's 26 mills operating that year. During 1941, at least two new mills were opened, and the capacity of the industry increased almost 35 per cent. One of the new plants, at Albany is equipped to produce more plywood per man hour than any other plant in the world.

Mostly From Northwest

Approximately 75 per cent of the nation's total supply of plywood is produced in Washington and Oregon, and more than 90 per cent of the softwood ply finds its source in these two northwestern States—thanks to tremendous, continuously replenished stands of Douglas fir, the second strongest of commercial United States softwoods for its weight, and also the most plentiful tree in the country.

But what is plywood? An official United States Department of Commerce definition puts it this way: "Douglas fir plywood is an engineered wood board or panel, consisting of an odd number of sheets of Douglas fir veneer placed crosswise and bonded together under hydraulic pressure with water-resistant glues which are stronger than the wood itself."

From the magnificent forests of the Northwest, logs are carefully selected. Trees having long expanses of cylindrical trunk, free of limbs—hence unusually very tall trees—are most desired. The logs finally chosen are cut into lengths of between 30 and 40 feet and shipped to the mill. There they are again sawed into lengths of from 6 to 12 feet, depending on the length of panels to be produced.

Peeled Like a Ribbon

Weighing several tons each, these veneer "blocks" are ready for the lathe. A power crane lifts a block into place on the lathe bed, where it is held in place at either end by pinions or "chucks," like those in wood-working lathes in many a home shop. Then the miracles begin. The veneer is peeled from the log in a long, continuous ribbon, much as shavings are peeled from a pencil sharpener, or like the skin is peeled from a potato. The keen-cutting blade which shaves the veneer from the block may be adjusted to cut a thickness from 1-16 of an inch to 5-16 of an inch.

Amazingly, one such block can produce an unthinkable quantity of plywood. Take, for example, an eight-foot log, 50 inches in diameter. Such a log will produce close to 2,500 square feet of veneer, which means that about two and one-half of these logs will provide enough wood-and-glue panels to erect an all-plywood house of four or five rooms, with plywood used for interior and exterior walls, roof and wall sheathing and subflooring all thrown in too.

The peeling process is just the beginning. Afterwards ensues a series of processes, including drying, pressing, gluing, cutting and other necessary operations. But it isn't long before the panels are on their way, destined for defense houses which need rapid building, walls of nouse trailers, or application in a thousand and one different ways.

Plywood is no longer a trade name, it's a household word. And it's a word describing an industry which promises to have a brilliant future.

Defense Housing at Its Architectural Best

In this so-called defense home built in a suburb of Portland, Ore., there is no attempt to sidestep clean, attractive lines under the guise of an urgent need for quickly-built defense houses. Here is a home that any family might select for living under normal, peacetime conditions. It is also a successful test for plywood construction.

U. S. Provides Mobile Camps for Migratory Workers

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—The "Okies" of modern times are being subsidized by the Government to travel around in fleets of mobile, trailer cities for the relief of a growing farm labor shortage that threatens to curtail production of military food supplies.

Recalling the clumsy, unsanitary havens afforded the "Okies"—farm folk dusted out of the Middlewest to the land of "unfulfilled" promise, California—the Federal Government is providing modernized, mechanized, migratory camps for workers following the crops that will feed the democracies "for the duration."

Some 4,000,000 migratory workers are being planned for, and when defense workers again seek peacetime employment the mobile cities, 18 of which are cruising up and down the Atlantic coastline for the first time, will be built up to house some 8,000,000 men.

101 Camps

The East Coast program raises the number of Government camps throughout the United States to 101 serving 160 sites in 18 States. But only 23 of these are so-called mobile camps enabling workers to shift from one location to another.

Coupled with the idea of mobilizing all available labor is the plan of meeting a migratory labor problem that dates back to the early days of "bindle stiffs" who wandered on foot and by freight train from crop to crop.

In this modern streamlined fashion, the Government hopes to minimize crop losses which ordinarily develop from lack of labor. Like military strategists, the agriculturists are mechanizing mass labor movements in order to concentrate available man power rapidly at locations where and when they are most needed.

As J. H. Wood, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, stated today: "This year we cannot afford any losses. We need a lot of food for ourselves and our allies. More than 10 per cent of last year's crops were lost because of a milder labor shortage than exists today."

150 Tents Planned

He said the only camps previously available for such purposes east of the Mississippi were "eight in Florida" and these are not mobile camps.

The East Coast mobile camps will be made up of 150 tents sheltering up to 600 workers, a Farm Placement Bureau office, camp manager's office, tool sheds, living quarters for the maintenance staff, two shower tents, four sanitary toilets, a community tent, play space, laundry, pick-up truck for each camp and a five-ton truck to carry the canvas when the communities move. Plank floors will be stored near each site.

The camps for migrants from Florida to Connecticut will both lead and follow the annual stream as it flows north through the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York State. Thus, even the benefits of the permanent camps of Florida, which have met with such great success, will be outdone.

Most of War Housing Held Up to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 — Under the existing war emergency, private industry has the obligation to carry out by far the greatest share of the housing construction needed for the men and women on the war production front, according to Federal Housing Administrator Abner H. Ferguson.

The importance of this war housing task, the Administrator asserted, is demonstrated by the fact that "shelter for our production forces, for our munitions workers and factory workers, is part and parcel of the war effort—as much so as barracks for our armed fighting forces.

"In order to maintain war workers' morale and abilities at the highest pitch, they must be properly fed, clothed and housed," Mr. Ferguson declared. "They must have homes that suit their needs—homes that will be warm in winter—comfortable, healthful and sanitary at all times. And above all they must have these homes at prices they can afford to pay."

Mr. Ferguson asserted that in order to save unnecessary government expenditure during the war emergency, private capital and private builders must supply the war housing needs in all areas surrounding clearly established industries where the factories eventually will return to peacetime production.

"Such areas are many times more numerous than those where construction must be carried out at Government expense," he said. "Indeed, much the larger part of this war housing could and should be done with private funds.

"In peaceful times, private investment in housing is a right," the Administrator continued. "Today it is a duty—one of the obligations of American business. Housing today is an opportunity offered to business to strike a blow for the system of private initiative which we are fighting to maintain."

Stressing the urgent need for quick action in war housing, Mr. Ferguson pointed out that in Title VI of the National Housing Act, which governs FHA operations, Congress has provided the most liberal system of home financing ever known in order to encourage a maximum volume of privately financed war housing construction.

While private investment in war housing represents a duty and an obligation on the part of private capital, it can in no respect be considered a sacrifice, Mr. Ferguson asserted.

"As a matter of fact, Title VI has proven to be a most attractive investment at a time when opportunities for investment are growing more restricted with each passing day. The lender who finances rental projects under this plan is offered a good return and incurs a negligible risk. The builder is offered maximum financing and terms as liberal as can be devised on the basis of FHA's long experience in the field."

Mr. Ferguson also called attention to the importance of repairs and remodeling as quick means of developing additional space for workers in production areas.

"The Government considers remodeling of such importance that it has speeded priorities and waived credit restrictions for repair jobs which add to our needed housing supply," he pointed out.

"This two-fold program of the Federal Housing Administration—the rehabilitation of old properties and the construction of new rental-housing property—has a double advantage," the Administrator declared. "First, it can play a major part in winning the war. Second, it offers a safe investment to the lender and an assured means of continued existence to the building industry and the labor it employs."

If It's Daytona Beach, Houses Should Go Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 4

Building material sufficient to construct 100 houses is available in Daytona Beach now, the Realty Board asserts after a careful check. Local contractors show no hesitation in accepting contracts for new homes. One lumber company reports sufficient lumber for 30 houses, with no shortage at the mills. There is also plenty of hardware, screen cloth, and nails it is disclosed.

Rush to Aircraft Job Attended By Pride in Trailer Home

Wide World-Associated Press

SAN DIEGO, Calif—Mrs. Jean Russell thinks her honeymoon cottage — undistinguished from its neighbors except for the number "55771"—is about the finest in town.

There are no cottonwood trees in front of the house, such as were so plentiful in her native Nebraska. There are no sunflowers and not even any of the lowly goldenrod which grew around her home in Kearney.

Mrs. Russell's home has but one room, one long, narrow room, about 8 by 22 feet. Doors of plywood slide out from behind the clothes closets to turn the "living room" into a bedroom.

This cottage is identical with 147 others which house Mrs. Russell's new and ever changing neighbors. Each is supported by two wheels and a jack. They are, as you have guessed, trailers.

The Russells' trailer is one of 450 in two Federal Mobile Housing Projects here. Soon 200 more trailers will be added, but even then the Farm Security Administration won't have nearly enough accommodations for the thousand families a week flooding San Diego in a tidal wave of industrial migration.

The story of the Russells is typical. Earl Russell was a truck driver in Kearney. Jean Mougey was a schoolteacher there for six years.

Earl came west to attend an aviation school and, with the fragmentary information in sheet metal working and riveting gained during his course, he got a job at Consolidated Aircraft.

As one of thousands engaged on the final assembly line, Earl earns a weekly minimum of $30.60. Assured of a job for the period of the emergency, he sent for his sweetheart when school was out. They were married in Las Vegas, Nev., one week end.

The object of this trailer camp is to put people up for a few days, or at most a few weeks. Stop-gap housing. There is a weekly turnover of about 10 per cent. But Mrs. Russell, who is a charter member of the camp—a resident since the day it opened last June 1—says:

"We've looked and looked for apartments, but they're dark and dirty. And expensive. The trailer is small, but it's new and it's clean and it's bright. . . ."

Eugene Tucker, manager of the project, admitted that trailerites weren't supposed to stay on indefinitely, but:

"The very best the Russells could do in an apartment or court is $40. The FSC believes that is too much for them to pay."

Trailer rent is $7 a week. This includes unlimited electricity, garbage collection, water tanks filled daily, watchman service at night.

How to Combat Incendiary Bombs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—The two-pound fire bomb is one of the greatest threats to the safety of American cities. Potentially, it can do more damage than explosive bombs weighing 500 times as much.

Fortunately, it can be easily combated by experienced persons. Its effectiveness can also be modified by means of modern, fire-resistive types of roof construction, the Architectural Forum reported in its January issue, devoted to a discussion of civilian defense.

"Far greater damage can be done by fire than by bombs in congested cities filled with buildings of wood construction," it says. "Using the light electron bomb or any other small incendiaries, a single plane can carry 2,000 or more, starting as many as 200 fires at widely separated points in the city, and imposing a staggering load on available fire apparatus. Since there is an ever-present possibility of such fire spreading to raze whole blocks (in London this actually happened) immediate preventive measures include the removal of certain buildings to provide firestops, the protection of roofs and attics, the training of adequate numbers of watchers and a plan for further demolition in case of fire.

"Fortunately, the great advantage of the scatter bomb—its light weight—is also its chief weakness. It can be stopped by a light concrete slab, a ¼ inch-½ inch steel sheet continuously supported, or deflected by a steeply sloping roof. Its effect can be localized by means of sand, water, and snuffers, and it can be disposed of without difficulty by an experienced person using simple equipment.

"Common asphalt roofs have been found to resist the action of burning bombs remarkably well, and a number of buildings in London have been covered with solid layers of the material, two or three inches in thickness. The chief danger lies in the old wood house or warehouse, where the bomb may penetrate the roof and set fire to the attic or top floor. It is advisable, therefore, to remove all combustible materials from these spaces, and if possible, to sprinkle a layer of sand on the top floor."

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abhor (Lev. 26:11)—*Ab-hor'* (*a* short, *o* as in *orb*).

Shortened into English from the Latin *abhorrere*, "to shrink from"; in the service of writers and speakers of the fifteenth century and later. Much favored by Authorized to represent a number of Hebrew verbs. An American Translation restudies "shall not abhor you" with "will not hold you in contempt."

Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46)—*Bar'-ti-me'-us* (*a* as in *arm*, *i* short, *e* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

"Son of Timaeus," by explanation of Bible dictionaries. Name not mentioned in corresponding passages of Matthew and Luke.

Canaan (Num. 13:2) — *Ka'-nan* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in *account*). By Webster's second choice, *ka'-nyan* (vowels as above).

An old designation for Palestine.

Discern (Matt, 16:3) — *Di-zurn'* (*i* short, *u* as in *urn*). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may begin with an *s* sound instead of *z*.

Tyndale chooses this word and old translators who follow him take it up. The original Greek, in precise rendering, comes to something like "you know how to distinguish" (the different appearances of the sky). Ferrar Fenton, then, can hardly be disputed, having "you know how to read the face of the sky."

Eldad (Num. 11:27) — *El'-dad* (both vowels short).

A man who made bold to prophesy, causing envy with some, though not with Moses, as the dictionaries comment.

Exempt — *Eg-zempt'* (both *e*'s short). By Webster's second choice, the vowel in the first syllable may be sounded as short *i*.

Signifies "freed from the commands of," or merely "free" from constraint or disability of whatever sort implied in the context. In English from Chaucer down. From time to time it has carried certain technical military meanings.

Existent — *Eg-zis'-tent* (first *e* and the *i* short, second *e* clipped-short as in *silent*). By Webster's second choice, the *e* in the first syllable may be sounded as short *i*.

Practically a participle, equivalent to "existing"; though a little more formal, perhaps, because of the Latin look and sound of its termination. Has had a place in English for some three hundred years.

Jephunneh (Num. 14:6) — *Je-fun'-e* (first *e* quick-long as in *debate*, *u* short, second *e* short).

To turn the name from the original into another language has been a problem down the ages, whether into Greek (Septuagint), Latin (Vulgate), or English (Authorized). Once done, it has to be pronounced in the new language as spelled.

Magdala (Matt. 15:39) — *Mag'-da-la* (first *a* short, second and third obscured as in *sofa*).

A town which Biblical geographers mark on the west shore of the Sea of Tiberias, not presuming to be exact.

Matrix — *Ma'-triks* (*a* long, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *mat'-riks* (*a* short).

Outside of biological significances, which are numerous and date back to the sixteenth century, the word commonly refers to a mold in which metal is run and shaped. Figurative uses are based on this idea. It is a direct Latin borrowing.

Medad (Num. 11:27)—*Me'-dad* (*e* long, *a* short).

The same observation applies to him as to Eldad.

Palsy — *Pol'-zi* (*o* as in *orb*, *i* short).

Under a longer spelling, it goes back to the fourteenth century. Wycliffe and the other old translators employ the word in Matt. 9:2. Whether or not the *a* has had the same quality from the beginning, it is sounded today like *a* in *all*.

Patriarchs—*Pa'-tri-arks* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *arm*).

Derived from a Greek word that comes into use in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and in the original New Testament text, where the reference is to Abraham and his immediate descendants. The English word has been much in figurative use since the twelfth century, though often in a general signification of chief personage of a race. In ecclesiastical history it has served as the title of bishops of the higher ranks.

Timaeus (Mark 10:46)—*Ti-me'-us* (*i* and *e* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

A name helping to identify a figure in the Gospel narrative.

Daily Anecdote

Reproved

Once while trying a case, the late Judge Gary, of Chicago, was disturbed by a young man who kept moving about in the rear of the room, lifting chairs and looking under things.

"Young man," said the Judge finally, "you are making a great deal of unnecessary noise. What are you about"?

"Your Honor," replied the disturber, "I have lost my overcoat and am trying to find it."

"Well, let me tell you, young man," rejoined Gary, "that I have often seen people lose whole suits in this court without making all that disturbance."

A Verse for Today . . .

But in a great house there are not only vessels of gold and of silver, but also of wood and of earth.—II TIM. 2:20

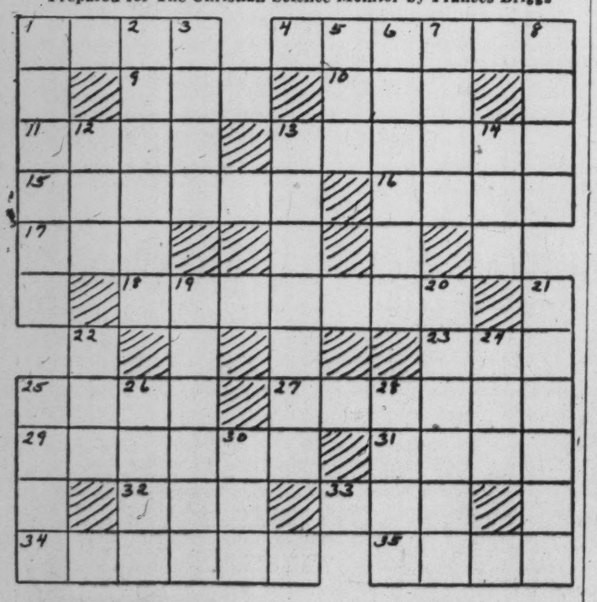
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. That part of Manila surrounded by a 300-year-old wall.
2. A scenic area in Kings Canyon National Park, in California.
3. A name which Chinese apply to their country.
4. A decoration, ranking next to the Victoria Cross, given by King George VI of England to civilians.
5. A United States Army fort in Maryland, 12 miles from Washington, D. C.
6. This is the lookout at the masthead.
7. Oxford College, England, in 1266.
8. A sharp-toned triangular stringed instrument, resembling a harp, of Asiatic origin.
9. Callao.
10. These tribes of Iroquois Indians formerly lived in New York and Ontario.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What creature is especially fond of honey?
4—Who was 28th President of U. S.?
9—Male sheep is what?
10—Exactly.
11—What is anything broad and limber than hangs loose?
13—What is a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points?
15—"This is the —— primeval."
16—Who is swift-footed messenger of Zeus and Hera in the "Iliad"?
17—What is a city of Paraguay?
18—Who was greatest Venetian painter of sixteenth century (poss.)?
22—What was first name of Bull, Norwegian violinist?
25—What is an aroid of the Pacific islands?
27—What is Hedda's surname in Ibsen's drama?
29—Large water mammals.
31—Who was father of Seth?
32—Girl's name.
33—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
34—What is name of hound in well-known Welsh legend?
35—Who was mythical founder of Troy?

Down

1—Who is the Golden Dustman in "Our Mutual Friend"?
2—What mountain is said to have been landing place of Noah's Ark after the Flood?
3—What is an annual herb of European origin?
5—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
6—What is first name of Muratore, operatic tenor?
7—To wither.
8—What are fiberis?
12—Fortune.
13—Marionettes are moved by what?
14—What is the male nilgai?
19—What Irish princess is heroine of a Wagner opera?
20—What is a metallic cement?
21—Who gave Amphion the lyre which charmed stones?
23—Exclamation of contempt.
24—What is a varying measure of yarn?
25—What is a small shoot or branch?
26—What bird has short rounded wings?
28—What fiber is used especially in manufacture of ropes?
30—Organ of hearing.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Wide World Photos

The Trials of Terry—Or, Leading a Dog's Life

Terry, the little white and brown terrier, was a cute little fellow who liked to romp and play as puppies are supposed to do. However, his ardor was dampened considerably whenever his mistress Muriel and her sister Claire decided to give him a bath. They seemed to think it was much fun but Terry could never get into the spirit of it.

Terry didn't mind posing for this picture as long as the soap "hair-do" didn't descend toward his eyes. Muriel held him up for Claire to see but Terry couldn't understand why they both laughed. A dog does like to retain some of his dignity.

Terry insists that the one nice thing about a bath was when it was over. When he had been dried and his hair has been brushed and combed, Terry liked to lie and look up at his mistress with a wistful expression that seemed to say, "Must we go through that again?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Steelyard Balance Got Its Name?

A steelyard consists of an iron bar suspended so that one arm is much longer than the other. The object to be weighed is hung from the short arm, and a counterpoise of known weight is moved along notches in the long arm until a balance is achieved.

From its construction, it might be thought that the steelyard's name was derived from "a rod of steel a yard long." Instead, however, it comes from The Steelyard, a place in London where German merchants used to meet with their samples and where goods imported into London were weighed.

* * *

How Cannel Coal Got Its Name?

At one time cannel coal was used as a substitute for candles, being cut in long blocks or strips and burning with a bright yellow flame. The term cannel coal is a corruption of its original name, "candle coal." The Scots call it parrot coal, because it makes a crackling or chattering noise when burning.

* * *

Why the St. Lawrence River May Be Said to Rise in Lake Nipigon?

The St. Lawrence is commonly considered to rise in Lake Ontario. However, it may quite logically be said to rise in Lake Nipigon, north of Lake Superior, and to flow through all the lakes on its way to the sea. The lakes simply form watersteps in its course, like locks in a canal, and the flow of water from one to another and out the St. Lawrence is a continuous stream, though different segments of this stream are known by different names, prior to leaving Lake Ontario.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

"It's lovely! And only $10 more than we've been accustomed to owing!"

Now, It's Your Turn!

Said the little calf to the silo: "Is my fodder in there?"—Wall Street Journal.

Daily Quotation

THOUGH not always called upon to condemn ourselves, it is always safe to suspect ourselves.—WHATELY.

Cabbages and Kings

More than 300 years ago, the Duc de Sully, then secretary to King Henry IV of France, proposed a plan to unite the nations of Europe into a single federation. . . . The armadillo is found only in North and South America. . . . Europe's largest lake is Lake Ladoga, scene of the Russian-Finnish fighting in 1940. It has a mean depth of 300 feet and is nearly the size of Wales in area. . . . On Unimak Island, Alaska, is a volcanic lake that boils at one end, and freezes at the other.

Moth Balls for Deer!

A forest ranger reported he kept deer out of his vegetable garden with moth balls—the odor was too strong for sensitive nostrils.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A proposed "Say What You Think" week admittedly would precipitate a number of casualties, but the deep silence on the part of many would be highly refreshing.

The New Yorker: The government is considering a plan to collect income taxes from pay envelopes. The slogan would be "Something new has been subtracted."

Milwaukee Journal: From fair Harvard comes a complaint that Americans are ignorant of geography—and so it seems. Every time we think we've got it down, it moves.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compassion

Birmingham, Eng.

There came a knock on the door of Mrs. W——'s home in Newcastle one day recently. Standing on the steps was a local policeman with a huge parcel in his arms. In the package were tins of food, tea, and several oranges. It seems that the package had been left at the police station by one who had heard that Mrs. W——'s rations for the week had been stolen. A baby carriage belonging to the family was taken at the same time. Later, another unidentified friend sent two pounds to the police toward the cost of a new "pram."

Where Would You Find—

1. A city whose oldest section is known as the Intramuros?
2. The Zumwalt Meadow?
3. The Middle Kingdom?
4. The country which gives the George Cross?
5. Fort Washington?
6. A crow's-nest at sea?
7. The famous foreign college begun by Walter of Merton?
8. A sambuca?
9. The port of Lima, Peru?
10. The home of the Onondagas?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Three Challenges

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale to you someone has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold:
These narrow gates. First, "is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest. "Is it kind?"
And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale, nor fear
What the result of speech may be.

—Beth Day

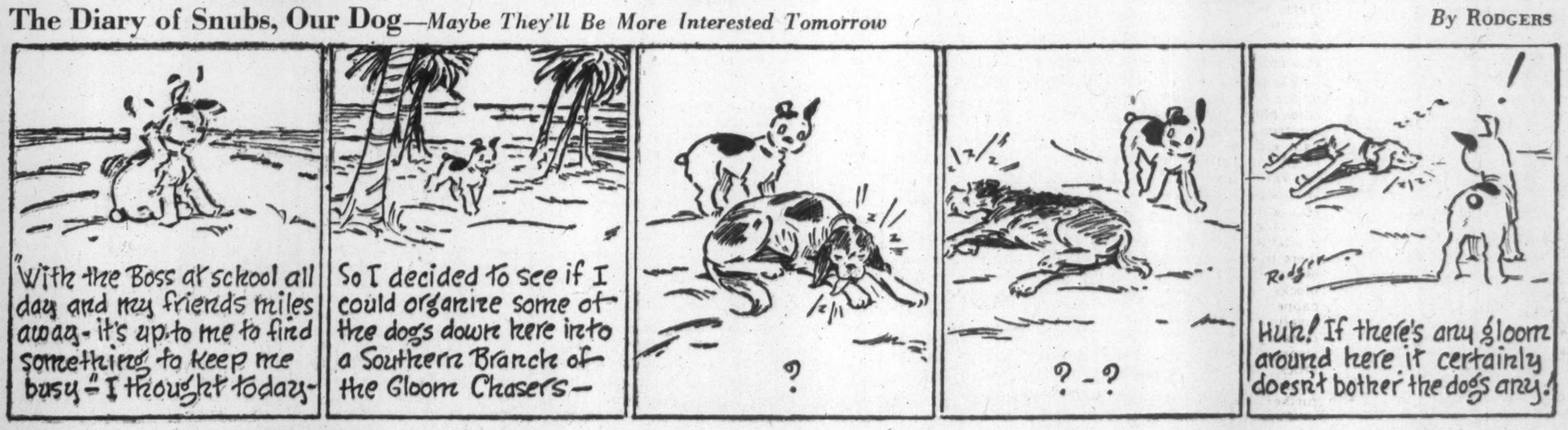
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Package Problem*

By LE PELLEY

AREN'T YOU GOING TO OPEN THE PACKAGE YOU GOT AT THE AUCTION FOR TEN CENTS ?
NOT YET
BUT DON'T YOU WANT TO FIND OUT WHAT'S IN IT ?
BUT I'm AFRAID IT MIGHT BE JUST A PAIR OF SOCKS.. OR SOMETHING LIKE THAT !
OR A SHIRT OR A DRY OLD BOOK...
WELL OPEN IT AND SEE !!!
WELL.. IF I OPEN IT AND IT'S SOMETHING I DON'T WANT THEN THE FUN IS ALL OVER— —BUT AS LONG AS I DON'T OPEN IT, THEN I'm STILL EXCITED !!
!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe They'll Be More Interested Tomorrow*

By RODGERS


"With the Boss at school all day and my friends miles away - it's up to me to find something to keep me busy" I thought today-
So I decided to see if I could organize some of the dogs down here into a Southern Branch of the Gloom Chasers—
?
? - ?
Huh! If there's any gloom around here it certainly doesn't bother the dogs any!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pure Guesswork*

By THE HAGERS

"OUR SEARCH FOR MR. GLOP, SHIPMATE, WE'LL SHORTEN IF WE SEPARATE.
SO YOU GO SOUTH, AND NORTH I'LL GO. IF YOU FIND GLOP, THIS WHISTLE BLOW."
"GOOD-BYE, CAPTAIN!" I CRIED. "GOOD LUCK! DO YOU SUPPOSE THE GLOP'S A DUCK?"
"FROM WHAT I'VE HEARD, HE IS A LOON. OR ELSE," CRIED BILL, "A BIG BABOON!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

China—Freedom's Ally

Remembering Pearl Harbor, reflecting on Malaya, speculating about Singapore, and following the multi-pronged sweep of Japanese hordes down through the islands of the Southwestern Pacific, Americans feel something more than sympathy welling up in their hearts for the Chinese. Respect, yes, and genuine admiration. Americans could hardly know how extremely well the Chinese have been doing until Americans had a truer measure of the foe that the Chinese have been fighting.

Approval by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives for a proposed new loan of $500,000,000 to China is a practical expression of American confidence in the Chinese ally of freedom. Even if all this money cannot be converted into shipments of war supplies in the immediate future it should prove immediately useful in nurturing Chinese morale and in helping to keep stable Chungking's political organization. If, as some reports from Chungking state, China has on hand sufficient supplies for a year, the problem of translating dollars into fighting and staying power may be solved long before China's position becomes critical.

The Chinese victory at Changsha, the heartening performance of Chinese forces near Canton, the thousand-mile march of Chinese troops to Burma—these spectacular events were somewhat overshadowed in the headlines by happenings that struck closer home to China's friends in Britain and the United States. Now the underlying fortitude and determination and cohesiveness of the Chinese organization, are being more fully appreciated.

China is a nation of war-veterans today. It has millions of soldiers trained in four and a half years of actual fighting. It has been keeping Japanese soldiers busy on many fronts in China. It seems ready to engage them on new ones, especially where control of the Burma Road may be decided.

But financial aid to China—on a lease-lend basis, as has been proposed by witnesses before the House Committee—could well go forward as a token of gratitude for favors past. Fighting, as the British did after the fall of France, for their own survival, the Chinese have been defending the freedom and interests of all peoples who subscribe to civilized methods of insuring the security of nations. How important this resistance has been can be measured only as the pattern of the war unfolds. There are some who believe the Chinese front may develop a significance equal to that of the Russian, especially when the time comes for a great Allied offensive against the Japanese terror in its own citadels.

Welders Should Understand

The object of welding is to make things hold together. A nation certainly has to hold together to win a war. And welders are the men who make ships, airplanes, and other war matériel hold together.

But welders themselves have had a bit of trouble deciding whether they wanted all to be in the American Federation of Labor or in a union of their own. Indignation is widely aroused by news that the welders' union is attempting, not very successfully, to carry out a strike affecting several thousand men in shipyards of the Puget Sound area.

Some welders insist their occupation is a craft in itself, while the A. F. of L. machine trades division considers the welding torch a tool which may be used by machinists, steamfitters, electricians, tinsmiths or others on occasion. For a time the welders had a legitimate grievance in that they were sometimes required to pay dues to several craft unions; but that has been remedied. By a transfer arrangement no welder needs hold a card in more than one A. F. of L. union.

A statement issued jointly by the chairman of the War Production Board, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the chairman of the Maritime Commission has called upon the strikers to return to work. These are times that demand the work of every man. By bickering over small differences, workmen endanger their own homes and their freedom to have labor unions of any kind.

Benjamin Franklin once appealed for co-operation by citing the example of a joiner—the woodworker of his era whose job corresponded to that of the welder of today. To make a tight joint, the carpenter or joiner would shave a little from each piece of wood until the two would fit. A modern welder not only cleans off and possibly trims the two edges of metal but joins them with a bond—which might signify patriotism.

"Morning in Her Eyes"

Gold, they say, is where you find it. February is *as* you find it. "Foul-faced February" that fills the ditch "with either black or white," writes one of the poets who likes not mud, nor snow much better. "So fair the sky was and so soft the air," argues another who in February can feel that "Winter's woe" may now be past. "February, filling the dykes to the very margin," writes another warningly. But still another finds February

> Bidding my lips to sing
> Or whisper their surprise,
> With all the joys of spring
> And morning in her eyes.

Perhaps it depends on what week of the month the poet sings of. And whether he rhymes for art's sake or because the coal bin is almost empty. February has many moods. It can be dignified enough to contain the birthdays of great statesmen, sentimental enough to give a day for Valentine, and playful enough—as many a New Englander will long remember—to celebrate that warm-hearted occasion with a historic blizzard.

Yes, it is best, as the groundhog in pre-weather-bureau times decided, to take February as it happens to be. The groundhog, we are told, makes no predictions until he has come out of his hole and looked around. This year, of course, it is a patriotic duty, with official regulations to that effect, for groundhogs and weather-wise folk to join in one great chorus of silence. As for what February has in store for us, we can count on her playfully to conceal it from enemy or from friend.

Rationing vs. Hoarding

The sugar stamps or coupons now promised by Washington will come too late to nip the hoarders who have made it necessary for some Americans to go without sugar lately. The folk who have been salting away sugar may have some of it left after the rationing plan gets started. If they have that kind of consciences, they may for a time enjoy their surplus while neighbors get along on their coupons. But if rationing is severe they are likely soon to get no pleasure out of boasting of hoarding. If it is mild, they will not appear very smart, even to themselves.

For some time Washington estimated that there would be less than a 10 per cent shortage over the year. Fortune Magazine, in an illuminating study of sugar supplies, figures that Americans will get about 85 pounds of sugar a year per person as against a normal consumption of 100 pounds. This would leave more than a pound and a half per week for every American, if all of it were available for rations. But about one-fourth of the consumption is in the form of candy, canned foods and soft drinks. Hotels and bakeries also take sugar which the housewife never sees.

The ration most frequently mentioned for Americans is a pound a week. This is nearly double the British ration and no American is likely to suffer particularly from lack of sugar. The ration could be increased by using more grain instead of molasses for making alcohol.

Unofficial rationing by retailers failed to stop the hoarders. An official system may be a nuisance but it should be fairer, for it will depend on the actual number of persons in a family, not on how often somebody goes shopping. Hoarders are now operating on some other commodities, and Washington should profit by the experience with sugar to get ahead of them. If there are real shortages, the Government should institute rationing before talking about shortages. If supplies are adequate it should give out convincing figures which will make hoarding foolish.

So far, we gratefully observe, no one has attempted to look up General MacArthur's politics and advance him as possible Presidential timber.

The Old Timer is of the opinion that more people will get to know what the mountain folks meant by "long sweetenin'" before many months.

When the radio's too disturbing, one relief is to go out and scatter crumbs for the chickadees, juncos, and white-crowned sparrows.

"What do they mean 'free enterprise'?" asks a business man of our acquaintance. "It cost me plenty to do business in 1941."

But then, if Dobbin does try to come back, won't the metal shortage preclude currycombs?

Our Readers Say—

Production of Munitions Should Come First

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Present fallacies in the conception of civilian defense should be exposed at once before we Americans allow our anxiety about protecting ourselves at home to blind us to the fact that our principal protection lies in the fighting forces. With our industrial system toiling painfully to convert itself from production for peace to production for war, with vital material running short, and with taxes skyrocketing, this is no time for civilians to divert man-hours, material, or money to necessities for air-raids or black-outs. It is obvious that the war effort will be slowed to a walk if the acres of windows in all our cities, towns, and villages are to be blacked out with new material. The English can black out the average house for about sixty-five cents, so why not we?

Even more dangerous is the cry for gas-masks for civilians living in cities within 300 miles of danger areas. Such a proposal is both stupid and wicked, since our soldiers are taking a beating in the Pacific because they lack sufficient equipment. The chances of a gas attack anywhere in the United States are small at this time, the chances of casualties even smaller. But even if this should prove not to be so, we shall simply have to face the possibility of attack without masks for most of us.

Offense, not defense, wins wars. No amount of local protection, even in the form of anti-aircraft guns, is going to save us if our armed forces in the line of battle are deprived of the munitions for victory, in order that we may hug our fancied security at home. Politicians who demand gas masks (for their constituents, of course), and officials of the Government or of any organization who encourage ordinary citizens to create a demand for them, are guilty of helping Hitler's war effort. Let us as individuals refuse to be the fools of fear, and endure courageously any token bombings without reacting to them in a way which could justify the Axis in taking the risk. ELIZABETH L. FORBES

Boston

Bombing Strategy Vs. Revenge

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I once thought that a neighbor was tossing rocks across the fence, from his land onto my land, when I wasn't looking. There was a temptation to toss the rocks back across the fence again onto his land, when he wasn't looking, until I remembered that if I should do that, I would be doing the same thing my neighbor had done. I had a rather bad opinion of my neighbor for doing that rock-tossing, but I decided I would not want to be as bad as he was, by doing the same thing I thought he had done. I did, however, try to convey to him, in a nice way, that I would not want to think of myself as being bad enough to toss rocks across a fence onto my neighbor's land, and the rock tossing stopped.

It would be good for individuals and nations, if the truth were remembered, that whenever wrong is done another in retaliation for similar wrongs, both have done the same thing. We hear that Manila was bombed while undefended, and some of us decide that the residential part of Tokyo should be bombed in retaliation. We read about atrocities committed by the Germans in occupied Russia, and how Russia proposes to do like wrongs in Germany, to the German people. But "two wrongs never make a right," and the wrongs in our world will be righted as individuals and nations try to do and be better instead of as bad as their neighbor. We can, however, think of legitimate bombing of our neighbor, at present as being right, and even deplore the fact that more of the bombing has not been done.

Dallas City, Ill. GEORGE F. LOGAN

"The Man for the Job"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I find the Editorial Page of the Monitor a constant inspiration both because of its clear-sightedness and its consistency.

I am one of the many thousands who voted for Mr. Willkie and who are now whole-heartedly supporting the Administration. I believe the Administration is working definitely in the right direction and needs unanimous support.

Because of previous acts and occasional ones at the present time, I am left with the feeling that, despite the fact that the Administration asks that its former opponents leave politics at home, it is not able itself to do so wholly. There would be no single act of which the present Administration is capable that would convince me more of its absolute integrity than to appoint Mr. Willkie to a position where his rare talent for organizing and inspiring men could be used most effectively for the good of the Nation.

Elsah, Ill. PERCIVAL ROBERTSON

A Universal Pledge

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christy poster for "Justice and Freedom," and the fact that the Monitor is "An International Newspaper," prompts me to send you this universal pledge:

V

We dedicate ourselves anew to freedom throughout the world, to universal brotherhood and to service to God.

Boston GLADYS L. SMITH

Early A. M. Lighting

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to your editorial on salary increases for public employees, why not meet these increases by savings on excess lighting from midnight to dawn?

The practice of leaving on the same amount of lighting on our Nation's streets and highways after midnight I believe is not justified, and it may definitely become necessary to curtail excessive lighting during the national emergency.

Hoboken, N. J. SAMUEL TAMMEN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"V"

Locked Out on Claverly Street

Mr. Perkins went through all his pockets all over again. There were four trouser pockets and five vest pockets and five more coat pockets and another four in the overcoat, making eighteen in all. That seemed a lot of pockets not to have at least one key in them. Mr. Perkins had been through the lot several times now and Priscilla had kept count. It really looked as though they were locked out.

There was Mr. Perkins, who works in town; and Mrs. Perkins, who immediately brushed a place on the front step, when she learned what had happened, and sat down; and Aunt Jocunda who has an annoying habit of being cheerful in moments of stress; and Priscilla Perkins, and little Blodgett Perkins, who thought it a lark.

Claverly Street was recently covered with light snow and the scene was not without picturesqueness as the little thoroughfare lay white, in the glow of the street lamp, with the latest snowman of the Jones children across the way. The neighbors' windows were dark. Really, Mrs. Perkins adopted the wiser course. She knew from long experience that sooner or later they would somehow or other get back into their home. She could not foretell just how, but it only remained to sit firmly in one place till the time came.

* * *

"I feel sure," said Mr. Perkins, continuing to plunge his hands from pocket to pocket, "I left the key on the inside. You are certain that it is not under the mat, Jocunda, or hung in the mailbox?"

"Dear me, no!" said Aunt Jocunda, brightly. "You remember the time we had to break the pantry window? And the time we borrowed the Simpson's extension ladder? And the time—"

"Let us be methodical," said Mr. Perkins. "Let us use a little system! I am sure that will save time in the long run."

"Can I break something, Pa?" asked Blodgett Perkins, hopefully.

"It would do no good to break the pantry window tonight, my boy, because the inside door is locked. Likewise it would be unwise to rouse the Simpsons at this late hour to borrow a ladder."

Mr. Perkins was interrupted by Blodgett's shout that the side cellar door was open, but was informed immediately thereafter that the kitchen-stairway door was fast.

"At least we can enjoy the cellar!" exclaimed Aunt Jocunda. "We would be near the furnace, and the strawberry preserves, and that delicious tomato relish we put up last summer. And Priscilla and Blodgett could sleep on the tops of the tubs, if they promised not to turn the taps."

"Mr. Perkins—isn't that the cat I hear in the house?" asked Mrs. Perkins.

The elder Perkinses habitually addressed each other formally. "I believe you are correct, Mrs. Perkins," he responded.

"It's nice to know that Blossom recognizes us," ejaculated Aunt Jocunda.

Blossom seemed not only to recognize them, she seemed to be issuing a strong appeal. The voice began as a simple greeting but changed to a higher and more reproachful note. As its intermittent lament continued, Priscilla (who had been studying Sophocles in high school) wondered if Blossom did not resemble a Greek chorus.

"Can't I climb something, Pa?" asked Blodgett returning.

"I am sorry to remark, Mr. Perkins, that it is long past the children's bedtime," observed Mrs. Perkins.

"Nice pussy, nice pussy," said Aunt Jocunda through the keyhole.

* * *

Mr. Perkins hesitated. He slapped himself once more and then made a last appeal to system. "We are, my dear, in a quandary," he said. "In simplest terms, how shall we get in? Put differently, how shall Blossom get out? The doors are closed, the house is empty."

"We knew all that before," said Mrs. Perkins.

"What, then, remains to be done?"

"Call up somebody—?" said Priscilla.

"The cellar—?" said Aunt Jocunda.

"Climb something—?" said Blodgett.

Mrs. Perkins said nothing. She continued to look at her husband.

"Well," said the latter rather lamely, at length, "we must try the windows."

Members of the family moved about the house, while Blossom followed their progress inside with a bitter commentary.

"Just think how difficult it would be for burglars!" said Aunt Jocunda brightly.

* * *

It was at this point that Blodgett remembered positively, and with corroborative detail, that the little window in the stair hallway was unlocked. He had unlocked it himself to get a ball. Was it still open, and how to reach it?

Glancing about with a roving eye, Mr. Perkins' glance paused suddenly on the snowclad landscape. Mrs. Perkins always knew when her husband had an Idea. She sensed it now, by the position of his hat. She sighed quietly to herself and sat back. (Sometimes Mr. Perkins was glad that nobody else understood him as well as Mrs. Perkins.) Nor did she comment when he scooped up a little snow and tested it in his hand. The family waited for the Idea to utter its first prattling cry.

"Come!" said Mr. Perkins mysteriously, holding up a finger. "Not a word."

It was the work of only a minute for Mr. Perkins, assisted by Aunt Jocunda and Priscilla and Blodgett to cross Our Street, overtopple the snowman of the Jones children, and surreptitiously roll his component parts across the pavement. His proportions visibly increased as he progressed, like a false rumor; and by the time he reached the other side it took all hands to manage his torso, while his underpinning, if you might call it that, was even more difficult. In fact, when the kidnaping was complete and handfuls of snow had been mortised in and a Florida orange box (that turned up opportunely) was put on top of that—it made an imposing pile.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," said Mr. Perkins larkishly, "but a roving snowman—" He looked at Mrs. Perkins.

"You know what I mean," he said.

Mr. Perkins mounted gingerly on the box. He lifted Blodgett to his shoulders. Blodgett stood in suspense. He made scraping noises at the window and kicked his father in the ear. A few minutes later the Perkins family had distributed itself about the house and Claverly Street was deserted once more. . . .

* * *

"What could have happened to our snowman?" asked Ermintrude Jones, next morning. RICHARD LEE STROUT

The Wide Horizon

False Bases of Aggression

By Rodney L. Brink

If we were at war with a race of invisible soldiers (soldiers out of one of the so-called comic strips, for example), our military problems would be greatly intensified. But, of course, there's no such animal except in imagination.

But if we were at war (which we are) with an army and navy many of whose individual members believe themselves to be invisible in battle and untouchable by our missiles, what should we do?

Why, deny the ridiculous claim of invisibility and untouchableness for the armies of the aggressor, of course; deny it strongly and as often as the need seemed to require. And then fight on, firm in the belief of the righteousness of our cause and the knowledge of the invincibility of right.

* * *

A San Francisco waterfront reporter once was interviewing a Japanese sea captain who had taken part in the Russo-Japanese war. The reporter commented on the apparent ease with which the Japanese overcame the Russian naval units.

"The Russians could not see us," said the Japanese captain. "Our people made it so."

"Who do you mean by 'our people'?" the reporter asked.

"You know Shinto?" said the Japanese. "They did it. They made our Japanese destroyers look like fog banks to the Russians. They thought there was fog."

The point of this example is that the Japanese themselves, or many of them, believed themselves to be invisible.

Shinto priests, versed in sorcery and magic of all sorts since ancient times, could hypnotically produce the belief of invisibility in the soldiers of their own armies.

In years to come, perhaps, some onetime aerial captain of the onetime Japanese Army or Navy will tell another reporter, somewhere, of taking part in the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, before war had been declared, while special envoys of Japan's Emperor were conferring with the President of the United States on the subject not of war, but of peace.

"We were invisible," this narrator of the future may say. "They could not see us."

That will not be true, any more than the other Japanese captain's tale is true. Important only is the fact that some Japanese, in Shinto, may believe these things.

* * *

Writing of the earlier, formative days of Shinto, the Japanese State religion, Dr. Masaharu Anesaki, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, onetime Professor of Japanese literature and life at Harvard University, said in 1930:

"Besides the public ceremonies and the private prayers, spells and charms were much in vogue, and divination and augury were practiced. The divine and magical efficacy of objects connected with the ceremonies was believed in and made use of, mostly against evil spirits. . . . Magic, exorcism and other occult practices were performed by persons who had passed through certain stages of ascetic training. . . . Today the Shinto priest is often chauvinist and his influence is rising under the protection of the reactionary government. . . ."

In "The Meaning of Shinto," J. W. T. Mason, like other writers on the subject, declares Shinto has no moral code, and adds:

"A Japanese may be a Buddhist or a Christian or a Confucian and also remain a Shintoist." Meaning that an individual might profess Christianity but still cling to the basic religion of his people, which includes ancestor worship and worship of the Emperor.

* * *

The so-called sun goddess, Amaterasu, is said in the folklore tales of the beginnings of these gods to have received from Susano-O, her brother, a sword which the brother found in the tail of a dragon he had slain. Author A. Morgan Young, in his "The Rise of a Pagan State," says: ". . . and this very sword, scabbarded and swathed in many wrappings, lies to this day in the family shrine of the Imperial House in Tokyo, and no Japanese dare, on pain of being charged with lèse-majesté, express a doubt as to its authenticity."

Japan's present Emperor, like his forebears, is believed by his subjects to be the direct descendant of this sun goddess, and is custodian of this sword.

Japan's opponents in this, her most ambitious attempt at conquest, recognize that utterly false beliefs are the foundation of the attempted conquest and of each battle that is waged.

Truth known and proclaimed diligently is the greatest weapon, wholly effective, against such falsities.

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